Has U. S. A. gone dry.
WINE—WINE—WINE
The sensation of the Season.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

WINE—WINE—WINE
The most Sensational Picture of the hour
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII NO. 5 BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 6, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamer.	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
10th Jan.	CHINA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	16,911
28th ,,	BINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,082
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7 952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16.436
6th Jun	NARKUNDA—		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
14th May ..	A Steamer*	....
28th ,, ..	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June ..	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May.	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th Jun.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
7th Jan. ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
7th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
9th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
10th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th Dec.	5th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	17th ,,
Atago Maru	S. Oya	...	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	11th ,,	23rd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Morei	5059	21st ,,	2nd Febr.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	109
Shanghai	640	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	153

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	25 ,,	13 ,,
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	27 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J Katsumi	3980	17 ,,	3 Jan.
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 ,,	9 ,,
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	12 ,,
Aitai Maru.	H. Meguro	7772	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	10 Jan.	24 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give a trial.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. L).

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULT FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Sourabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Modan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Weltevredon.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. G. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an
ENDOWMENT POLICY
The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETAry 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—64 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced ENGINEER for Ruston Hornsby Crude Oil self and cold starting engine. Apply KUNJBEHARILAL JAINARAIN, ETAWAH.
A R613

WANTED—HAMMOND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to No. 642 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R620

WANTED CLERKS experienced in Military Offices, as Company Clerks, salary offered according qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to MISRA & CO., DELHI.
A M617

WANTED—An English-knowing DECCANI LADY of ripe age and approved connections as Superintendent, Social Reform Association's Hostel on salary upto Rs. 50 p.m. Apply R. B. D. G. PADHYE, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A 22432

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN INDIAN LADY GRADUATE with experience in Europe of the modern methods of teaching and school organisation seeks an APPOINTMENT—For particulars apply Box No. 639. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22418

AN energetic, experienced and trained Teacher SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in any School. Apply Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R607

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation. Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 6 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A complete PLANT of Bleaching, Drying and Dyeing Machinery. Particulars and inspection on application to INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
N 22419

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R372

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE FOR CLOSING THE BELLASIS OVERBRIDGE TO TRAFFIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that under Section 319 of the Municipal Act of 1889, as modified up to 1st April, 1923, the Bellasis Road Overbridge, will be wholly closed to traffic, from the 7th January, 1925 to 28th February, 1925, for executing Drainage and Waterworks.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
22430

NOTICE

MR. JAGJIVAN KALIDAS having resigned from my services from 1-1-1925, the Power of Attorney, dated 26th April, 1917, executed by me in his favour both in my personal capacity and as proprietor of Automobile Equipment Company, is hereby Cancelled and the public are hereby informed not to deal with the said Mr. Jagjivan Kalidas as the Constituted Attorney of myself and also of the said Automobile Equipment Company.

DAMODAR RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS
for self
and
DAMODAR RAMJEE
The Proprietor the Automobile Equipment Company.
R616

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (India) LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney, dated the 20th of April, 1923, in favour of John Henry Evans has been cancelled as from to-day's date.

Dated the 5th January, 1925.

for BRUNNER, MOND & CO., (India) LTD.
A WILLIS,
Bombay Manager
22426

SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorized form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Jhansi upto 12 hours on 24th January, 1925 for purchase of:—

Cast Iron	about	457 Tons
Wrought Iron	about	92 Tons
Steel	about	316 Tons
Wooden sleepers	about	3800 Tons

lying at Stations situated—

between Bhopal to Delhi Main line.
between Bhopal to Ujjain Branch line.
between Jhansi to Manikpur Branch line.
between Jhansi to Cawnpore Main line.
between Cawnpore to Banda Branch line.
between Katni to Bina Branch line.
between Bina to Kotah Branch line.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount of tenders.

Full particulars as to quantities at each station will be given on application to:—

D. W. KENNEDY,
Divisional Engineer,
G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi.
22431

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT MOORLI MANSION, ALTAMONT ROAD, NOW KNOWN AS "CHAPSI TERRACE" WHERE THE THINGS ARE REMOVED FOR AUCTION PURPOSES.

Under instructions from T. R. S. Kymersly Esq. Engineer of Improvement Trust, and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design and of best workmanship, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, sideboard, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, also made to order leather lined chairs, cutlery cabinet, Babagari with "C" spring mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, very rich carpets and curtains, teapoys, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian, marble and bronze vases, solid silver ware, E. lamps and fans, large English ice box, one sweet tone Cottage piano, phonograph, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door book and silver cases, easy chairs, E. irons, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR VINCENT ROAD.

Auction sale of a valuable piece of land with building standing thereon (being plot No. 15 of the Dadar Estate belonging to Messrs. Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta and Krishnadas Madhavdas Pasta) leased to Dinshaw Maneckji Bilimoria (the Mortgagor) for the term of 999 years, commencing from 1st November 1923, and the rent whereof does not commence to run till 1st November, 1295 to be held under instructions from the mortgagees of the said property on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting th Vincent Road at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1554 square yards or thereabouts and which piece of land is known as Plot No. 15 of the Dadar Estate belonging to Madhavdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and Krishnadas Madhavdas Pasta and forms part of land bearing New Survey Nos. 12/2089 4/2089, and 2/2021 and Cadastral Survey No. 76 (part) of Dadar, Naigaum Division and bounded on the East by the Eastern moiety of the 40 feet common road included in Plot No. 1 of the said Landlords' Dadar Estate, on the West by the land of the landlords, on the North by the land of the landlords known as as Plot No. 14 and on the South partly by land of the Bombay City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of Purshotam Jiwandas and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES (PATTOKI) SCIND AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the P. Jetha near Cotton Exchange room of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged Cotton.

86 Bales (Pattoki) Scind American Cotton

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21385.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN SHREE KRISHNA STORES, LTD., AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will, under instructions from the Liquidators of the Shree Krishna Stores, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), sell by Public Auction at the Luxminivas, 368, Kalbadevi Road, the remaining stock of the Shree Krishna Stores, Ltd., consisting of—

Shirts, woollen undershirts, socks and stockings, ready made suits, hats, caps, collars, ties, sleeping suits, ready made clothing, furniture, etc.

MEHTA AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum, Tram Terminus.
To-night and this week
A Shree Krishna Production
NAVALSHA HIRJEE
from a popular Gujrati legend
Featuring Mohan Lalaji.
Time and prices as usual

The Best and Biggest SHOW

COMING!! SHORTLY COMING!!!

Japanese New Circus

with

30 Talented Artists 30

Russians, Japanese, Philipines and Indian Troupe

Besides

45 Well Trained Animals 45

Watch Location and the Opening date.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

Introducing the greatest Detective in Fiction
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A picture version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous story, in which Eille Norwood surpasses himself as Sherlock Holmes.

One of the longest and most thrilling Adventures of that World-famous dete tive.

The story of a ghostly hound, and of the villain who used it to suit his own murderous ends.

The night scenes on Dartmoor must be seen to be believed they are unique.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
SHOOT STRAIGHT
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
"A GREAT TURF MYSTERY"
FEATURING VIOLET HOPSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
'THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR".
With MYRTLE STEDMAN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"FIGHTING FOR GOLD"
With TOM MIX.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MRUCCHAKATIK
SATURDAY, 10th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MUKANAYAK
SUNDAY, 11th January, 1925, day (P.M.3Noon
SWAYAMWAR

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE MASTER MIND OF
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY
CARTER THE GREAT
The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time!

CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES
EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought-Transference and Mental Telepathy.
Booking at Theatre from 3-30 A. M.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 P. M.
Half price to children to all parts except gallery.

BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT.

AMERICAN PRESS CENSURE.

The British ultimatum to Egypt would be a disgrace to any civilized nation. It is an act of force—of sheer, brute, bullying power. In tone and content it is like the Austrian ultimatum which precipitated the European War. This time there will be no general war, but that is not England's virtue, and the horror with which the world greeted the authors of the 1914 document should be turned up on Mr. Baldwin's Government of 1924. Compare the two documents, says the "New York Times" (December 3, 1924).

AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.

Austria said to Serbia—July 23, 1914:—

(1) Suppress anti-Austrian publication.

(2) Dissolve anti-Austrian secret societies.

(3) Eliminate anti-Austrian propaganda from the public schools.

(4) Remove army officers and civil officials guilty of anti-Austrian propaganda.

(5) Accept Austrian collaboration in suppressing movements to break up Austria.

(6) Punish those guilty of assassinating the Archduke, letting Austrian officials participate in the investigation.

(7) Arrest two compromised individuals.

(8) Stop the traffic in arms across the border.

(9) Explain anti-Austrian statements made by Serbian officials since the crime.

(10) Accept these demands within 48 hours.

BRITISH DEMANDS.

England said to Egypt—November 24, 1924:—

(1) Apologise.

(2) Discover and punish the criminals.

(3) "Henceforth forbid and vigorously suppress all popular political demonstrations."

(4) Pay England £500,000.

(5) Within 24 hours order all Egyptian officers and army units out of the Sudan (hitherto ruled jointly by England and Egypt, in Egypt's name).

(6) Allow increase of the Gezira irrigated area (hitherto limited to preserve Egypt's water-supply) "to an unlimited figure."

(7) Withdraw all opposition to England's wishes "regarding protection of foreign interests in Egypt." (a) Let England revise the regulations and pay for alien officials in Egypt. (b) Retain the foreign advisers and accept the British recommendations.

(8) Accept these demands within 24 hours.

In fact, the British are more drastic than the Austrians. The British paragraph 7 is broad enough to include all the first six of Austria's 1914 demands. Austria sought to punish the assassins and to stop Serbian propaganda aimed at the break-up of the Dual Monarchy, and her demands were regarded as outrageous and extreme. England goes further. She seeks not only to stop anti-British activities; she wants money and demands that Egypt should suppress "all popular political demonstrations"—an unprecedented and impossible demand, and smashes the Sudan treaties, which her own statesmen have executed, to which England's word is pledged. Egypt has paid five-sixths of the cost of the administration of the Sudan for the last quarter century, and now England, acting in the interest of her cotton magnates, would boot Egypt out. The extension of the Gezira irrigation project is tucked in to facilitate the development of British cotton plantations in the Sudan. Here the hand of greed joins that of imperial brutality.

WILL LEAGUE BE "WORTH ITS SALT"?

Egypt accepted the demands for punishment, an apology and an indemnity, but naturally refused to accept, as a Government, direct responsibility for the crime of an individual; she also declined to accept off-hand the demands to increase the irrigable area and to withdraw officers from the Sudan, declaring that this would violate her constitution. General Allenby, British High Commissioner, forthwith replied that the British Government would execute these by itself. The Egyptian Premier, Zaglul, paid the indemnity but maintained his refusals, and resigned. British land, air and naval units have been ordered to Egypt and there, as we go to press, the matter rests. The next step is for the League of Nations. Article XI of its Covenant begins:—

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. . . . It is also declared the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

If the League is worth its salt some of its members—possibly Turkey or even the Irish Free State, which knew General Sir Lee Stack before he went to Egypt—will exercise the "friendly right."

A POPULAR MILL OFFICER.

A Public Meeting was held at the Gujrati Mitra Mandal Library on Friday, to give a farewell to Bhaj Amritlal of the Sarangpore Mills Ahmedabad.

Bhai Amrit Lal, it was said, had made himself very popular amongst all classes of people, in the city and the district, on account of his selfless devotion to the cause of men and cattle. He is the founder of the Jiv Dava Mandal and the principal moving spirit in the Cawnpore Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His services, during the last two floods, were manifold.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

Manchester, Dec. 17.—After a week of welcome stability the raw cotton markets were yesterday closing on a strong note, writes the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" (Dec. 18.) American cotton is now about ¼d. dearer all round, and it is not insignificant that a fluctuation of such narrow dimensions should be worthy of attention. This is chiefly because it is a movement in the wrong direction from the trade point of view. There may be an increasing disposition to regard 13 million bales as just about adequate for the needs of the season, but it is also argued with equal insistence that the crop should be larger than 13 million bales, and that sufficiency, even if it is a bare sufficiency, justifies a price level nearer 12d. than 13d. Activity in the United States during November is now disclosed to have been below expectations, thus leaving a larger margin for the rest of the season. These considerations weigh very heavily with the spinner and manufacturer, particularly when their customers are insistently calling for lower prices. At the same time there is very little satisfaction to be obtained in this way. The primary demand for new cotton remains remarkably strong, and he who persists in waiting is quite as likely to be left behind as he is to make a slightly larger profit.

In the Egyptian section conditions are very different. Prices for Sakellaridis are now 2d. per pound dearer than a week ago, and there is no assurance that in another week's time they will not be 6d. dearer or 6d. cheaper. Under the circumstances trade has become very difficult. A little continues to be done in yarns and fabrics, a form of distress business, and there is a notable activity in the inquiry for quotations. When a spinner does succeed in effecting a sale, it is highly probable that the full replacement cost has nae been insisted on. There is now a definite industrial trend away from Sakellaridis. Spinners of the finer counts, of course, must have Sakellaridis, but it is surprising how little cotton is needed to keep that section of the industry busy. Sakellaridis has also been used in the past for purposes for which a raw material of such strength may not be really essential. From 30's to 60's and above, 62's for example in the dhootie trade, there is a wide range of counts in which efficient and cheaper substitutes may be found suitable. At any rate, spinners are now busy experimenting with mixtures of Egyptian Uppers, of Peruvian, of American long staple, Australian and any other substitutes, and from the yarn thus produced manufacturers and finishers are turning out fabrics which will gain in attractiveness of finish what they lose in tensile strength. The margin of price between these and the finest products of the industry is now so wide that a successful market is assured beforehand.

The cloth trade of the week has not been entirely satisfactory. A greater freedom of inquiry has been perceptible on one or two occasions last week, in consequence of the calmness which followed the last Bureau report, and yesterday perhaps in consequence of the slight advance in raw material prices. One or two of the smaller markets have been active enough, but on the whole it seems hardly likely that sales were keeping pace with output. The effect of this was particularly visible in the demand for American yarns. While, on the one hand, spinners are accusing each other of exceeding the short-time programme of the Federation, the prices at which ring beams and twist are being disposed of reveal an unwelcome irregularity. Weft, on the other hand, remains firm, and adequate early deliveries are still difficult to arrange in several counts. Coarse counts also offer a better market altogether, the demand being as much foreign as domestic. India is still a backward market. Activity in prints and dhooties on Indian account need not be taken as an indication of a general recovery in this section, for the purchases which have been effected are more probably the result of a courageous view taken by the Manchester shipper or of the weakness of the Lancashire manufacturer. For the rest, the trade has been mainly in small lots which even in the aggregate have been on the unsatisfactory side.

The China demand is distinctly quieter. Some inquiry is still being received, and auction results are promising, the quantity sold last Thursday being twice as large as that considered normal before the outbreak of civil war. It would appear that the original burst of new confidence has been satisfied for the present. Java and Singapore, on the other hand, have done very well in the past few days, particularly the latter market. Naval projects may be inspiring speculation in that quarter. Egypt has been quieter, like South America, but the Levant and the Balkans have supplied a steady demand for heavy greys. Persia has also figured among the more active markets. The Continent and the home trade are awaiting developments, and in all these adjacent markets there is a tendency to slow down for Christmas and for the stock-taking activities of the end of the year. The United States comes in spasmodically with the usual large offers for single-yarn poplins.

JUTE.

Dundee.—December 17.—Though there has been a slight fall in the price of raw jute, the Dundee market remains fairly steady. The necessity for buying does not exist to any extent, and very little raw jute has changed hands. The better jute—and some of the recent cargoes are decided-

(Continued on page 4.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 632
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 682
Bank's buying D D Frcs 672

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.75-5/16
London—Paris Frcs 87.52
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.33
London—Brussels Frcs 94.80
London—Rome Liras 112.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but steady market.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T March 1/6
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 3/4
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 13/16

Bombay, Jan. 5.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 3 per cent.
One month 3½ per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Jan. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.55.
Exchange on London in Germany 19.945.000m.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 5.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Axeceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/8
Fcs Demand	632
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213
Japan	108
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London, Jan. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/2.
Berlin Cheques on London 32.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings. Little India and China buying.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 3.

Stockholm	7.63
Christiania	31.35
Amsterdam	11.71
Switzerland	24.36
Belgium yesterday	94.73

New York, Jan. 3.

Demand Bills 4.75.12.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 11/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7½ per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 20.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/4
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/2
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/10/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/2
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/9
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/5
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Market closed very steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405; India 73/12; Central Bank 22/8 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 415; Apollo 17/8; Bombay Cotton 520; Bombay Dyeing 961/4; Bradbury 500; Century 481/4; Cent India 531/4; Colaba Land 157/8; Coorla 155; Crescent 247/8; Currim 410; Dawn 610; Edw Sassoon 187/8; Fazulbhoy 920; Finlay 750; Globe 52/8; Gokak 101/4; Ind Bleaching 220; Ind Malwa 390; Jamshed Mfg 125; Kastoorchand 125; Khatao 180; Kohinoor 1225; Luxmi Cotton 4550; Madhowji 368/12; Mathuradas 230; M Petit 2700; New Great 400; New City 300; Pabaui 351/4. Pearls 570; Phoenix 560; Simplex 226/4; Swan 1040; Swadeshi 620; Tata Mill 165 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 199; B Burma 325; B Burma N I 76/4; Bt Burma Pet 4/10; Bombay Tramway 87/8; Bombay Steam 62/8; Bundi Cement 8/10; Katni ord 50; Katni defd 150; New India Insur 12; Shivrajpur 50; Tata Iron ord 10/12; Tata Iron defd 32/8; Tata Hydro 755 and Scindia Steam 6/8 xd.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 3.

Honkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4.
National Bank £48 1/2
P. and O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 3.

Tin Block £275 1/2.

London, Jan. 3.

English best Selected Copper 70 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £67 3/8.
Copper Braziers £87.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
De	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bras		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57	8	0
„ „ to 1		58	0	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 3.

Karachi Barley January/February sellers 42/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/5
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/2

London, Jan. 3.

Bar gold ready s 87-9
Silver ready d 32-0
Silver forward d 32-1

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and China bought to cover sales. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 5.

Ready:—22-13-0

Valda.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	22-4-6	22 8-0	22-7-0
Maha	22-1-0	22-3-0	22-1-6

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—3—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 5

Ready:—73-12-0

Valda.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	73-2-0	73-8-0	73 5-0
Maha	73-0-0	73-5-0	73-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—0—0
Maha 2—8—0
Tone—Market Steady,

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 5.

To-day Reuter reported 12 to 18 points higher in New York futures. Early the market was easy on some long liquidation, but later improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 19 points down. The market eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Expect good scalping opportunities for some time, preferring sales in strong markets."

The undertone of our market remains very steady and arrivals are still disappointing. On the other hand, the commitments for shipment this month by Exporters are fairly heavy and consequently prices are likely to be maintained in the near future. Moreover, the demand is checked by the present unfavourable parity of our values compared with America, and as a considerable portion of our crop is still to be moved, it is reasonable to expect easier markets when once the weight of the crop makes its influence felt.

Owing to a little improvement in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 453½, i.e., Re. 1 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Shroffs were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 455. On scattered selling the market touched Rs. 454½, but again improved to Rs. 455½ on general buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 455½ and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 455½. Commission Houses were buyers for Oomra, whilst Shroffs bought Broach.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 444 and improved to Rs. 446 on scattered buying and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 434½ and closed steady at Rs. 436 on Shroffs buying. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 381 and Rs. 375 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the inquiry was limited to nice Berar and Bengal descriptions.

Nothing was tendered to-day against Oomra and Bengal contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, January 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	455	1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	383	
„ „	March	377	
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	446	1/2
„ „ ..	March	436	1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 5.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	410	390
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	465	450
M. G. Khandesh ..	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	455	
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan. ..	381	
„ „	March	376	
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	445	
„ „ ..	March ..	436	

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 5, Ready Jan.

Bengal Superfine	M.G. ..	..	..
„	Fine M.G. ..	400	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	380	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	400	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	380	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G. ..	465	470
Nagpur	.. ..	465	470
Yeotmal .. „	M.G. ..	460/65	465
Pulgaon .. „	„ ..	460/65	465
Dhamangaon „	„ ..	455/60	..
Amraoti .. „	„ ..	450/55	460
Khamgaon-Akola	„ ..	455/60	460
Mulkapur „	„ ..	450/55	..
Khandesh „	„ ..	450/60	..
	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	..	..
„ Fully Good	„ ..	..	..
Muthia	Fine „ ..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	..
Westerns	„ ..	520	..
„	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	520	
Cambodia	„ ..	550	..

Ready average quality.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Jan. 5.

New York Market 3rd January 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.67	Jan.	23.80	+13
23.99	Mar.	24.13	+14
24.30	May	24.44	+14
24.44	Jul.	24.56	+12
23.70	Oct	23.88	+18

New York spot on 2nd Jan., 24.20—65
New Orleans 23.80—70
New Spot on 3rd Jan, 24.30 plus 10
New Orleans 23.95 plus 15

Telegraphic market advices:—Some long liquidation. Market steadied on short covering.

May highest 24.46 (at the close), lowest 24.10 (10.17 a, m,), range .36 points,

Liverpool Market 3rd January 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.21	Jan.			13.02	—19
13.28	Mar.	13.05—23	13.08—20	13.09	—19
13.34	May	13.13—21		13.15	—19
13.33	Jul.			13.14	—19
12.98	Oct.			12.81	—17
	Egyptian				
29.00	Jan.			28.85	—15
28.25	Mar.			28.10	—15
27.30	May			27.11	—19
21.90	Nov.			21.70	—20

Telegraphic market advices:—Tone of market good. Trade fixing call sales. Buying of new crop positions.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 20 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.27 Limited request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.15.

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Scinde Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Bengal Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65
Oomra Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.65
Fine	12.15
Broach Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20

CLOSONG PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

January	13.02—19
February	13.04—19
March	13.09—19
April	13.11—19
May	13.15—19
June	13.13—19
July	13.14—19
August	13.04—18
September	12.95—18
October	12.81—17
November	12.71—17
December	12.67—16
January	12.66—16

Tone.—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 3.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,423,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	413,000
East Indian Visible Supply	83,000
American Visible Supply	4,993,000
Other Visible Suply	147,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	300
East Indian Forwarded	9,000
East Indian Actual Export	1,200
East Indian Imports	Nil.
East Indian Speculation	1,000
American Afloat	309,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	391.000

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

January	28.85— 5
February	28.45—15
March	28.10—15
April	27.65—15
May	27.11—19
June	26.60—20
July	26.05—20
August	25.80—20
September	25.25—20
October	24.90—20
November	21.70—20
December	21.70—20
January	21.70—20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 18,000
Dty's Exports to Continent Nil
Futures at New York.—

January	23.80 plus	13
March	24.13 „	14
May	24.44 „	14
July	24.56 „	12
Spot Cotton at New York	24.30 „	10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.95 „	15
Futures at New Orleans.—		
March	24.02 „	12
May	24.31 „	11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		24
Silver Foreign mined		67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Takings of the world Spinners' of American Cotton 373,000 bales.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Ready prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,500 bags, showing a fair record of offtake.

Our Forward market has also slightly improved, evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in Java Forward positions, of 3d. in Continental Beet Sugar prices, of 5d. in B.R.B. Beet Sugar prices and of 2 to 3d. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices Forward Delivery.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 19/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 19/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/14 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 17/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 18/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

London, Jan. 3.

2nd Jan. Cuban Sugar 13/9 Feb. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./Mar. value 20.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./July sellers 17/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 17.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July./Sept. sellers 17/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July./Sept. sellers 17/20.
Tone.—There was a good demand for the new crop.

THE SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The first annual ordinary general meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association was held on Sunday in the Hall of the Association, Mr. Husein Suleman Mitha presiding, when almost all the members were present. After the presidential address was over, the report was unanimously adopted, being proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Aiyub Ibrahim.

The following Managing Committee for the current year was unanimously elected:—

President: Mr. Husein Suleman Mitha.

Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. Huseinbhai Jivanjee, J.P., Uttamlal Tricumdas, Kasumbhai Haji Tayeb, Aiyubbhai Ibrahim, Amratlal Laherchand, Ratanjee Virpal, Purushottam Gopaldas, Dharmidhar Sadashiv, Vadilal Maganlal and Umar Ilias.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 3.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./Mar. 19 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 19 3/4.
Tone.—Quiet.

FRIEGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 5.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Amedabad Advance ..	415	..	415
Bombay Cotton	520	..	520
Bombay Dyeing	945-56-4	955-57-8	65-60 857-8
Century	482-8-83-12	482-8-75-76-4	83-12-85-477-8
Nagpur	528-12-30	535-30	35-527-8
Colaba	160-61-4	160	58-12-157-8
Crescent ex-divi.	233-12-35	233-12-38-12-35	40-245
Indore ex-divi.	382-8-83-12	380-81-4	86-4-387-8
Kohinoor	1220	..	1220
New Great	393-12-95	393-12-95-92-8	400-402-8-397-8
Pearl ex-divi.	552-8-56-4	555-53-12	68-12-70-65-567-8
Phœnix	550	..	555
Bharucha	105	..	105
Simplex	213-12-17-8	220	30-32-8-225
Swan ex-divi.	1040	..	1040
Swadesh	612 8-7 8	605-15	15-611
Pabni	347-8	..	350
Fazal	890-86-4	885-87-8	912-8-15-913-12
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	165	..	165
Globe	52-8	..	52-8
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	371-4-70	367-8-62-8-61-4	62-8-70-365
Finlay ex-divi.	750	..	750
Gokak	101-4	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	186-4	..	187-8
Meyer Sassoon	126-4	..	127-8
Alcock	186-4	..	190
Bombay Burma Old ..	322-8	..	325
Bombay Elec Tram ..	86-14	..	86-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62 8	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	8-8	..	8-10
Central E. Mining	30	..	30-8
Indian Cement	36-4	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ord.	10 12	..	10-12
Tata Steel Defd.	32-8	31-4-32-8	32-8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 5.

Somerton, McCutchean, Mauritius.
British Holly, Daniel, Abadan.
Merton Hall, Cooper, Delagoa Bay.
Jalavijaya, Beatson, Rangoon.
City of Birmingham, Mackenzie, Middlesbrough.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.

Toba Maru, Shibutamie, Kobe.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Katherin Park, Moyes, Hull.
Sardinia, Siggers, Shanghai.
British Holly, Daniel, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

January 5.

Steamer Nurjehan for Calcutta.
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S. S. Merton Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 3,134 tons, Captain J. Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Somerton:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Somerton, 3,139 tons, Captain J. McCutcheon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavijaya, 2,237 tons, Captain A. Beatson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Toba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Toba Maru, 4,288 tons, Captain S. Shibutamie, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with general cargo and passenger.

S. S. Alavi:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Alavi, 2,157 tons, Captain P. H. Ward will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Katherin Parth:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Katherin Park, 2,996 tons, Captain E. F. Moyes, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Sardinia, 4,106 tons, Captain O. Siggers, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai etc., with mails & general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 5th, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Khandalla 3300 Durban, 7/1, M M & Co.
2 Narkunda 9706, London, 17/1 M M & Co.
3 Sturmfels 3,834 K'chi 7/1 L Edwards Ltd.
4 City of Canterbury 5352 L'pool, 7/1 K N & Co.
5 Toba Maru, 4283, Kobe, 6/1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Olympia 3266 L'pool, 8/1 Graham & Co.
8 Chanda 3941 Karachi 9/1 M M & Co.
11 Aquileia 4207 Genoa, 15/1 L Triestino.
12 Stakesby 2906 U. Kingdom, 17/1 T M & Co.
12a Silurus, 1299, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
15 Frankenfels 4007 Hull, 12/1 T M & Co.
17 Bell View 2794 Hull, 10/1, K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Arsa 3428, N.F., 7/1, T M and Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P. Gulf, 7/1, M M & Co.
5 Alavi, 2137, Jeddah, 5/1, T M & Co.
7 Cl. Macilwaith 2928, C Ports 9/1, J & Co.
8 Honolulu Maru, 3541, Kobe, 8/1, O S Kaisha.
9 Alfai Maru 4847, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Capodi Monte, 3544 Genoa 6/1, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Luzon Maru, 2,869 Kobe, 5/1, O S Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Vasna, 2043, Basra, 9/1, M M & Co.
D & E Borneo Maru 4204 Japan 3/1 O S Kaisha
F Gazana, 3191, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr, 199, Alleppey, 5/1, M S N Co.
N Alipore, 341, Japan, 8/1, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mirzapore due about 7th January, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 25th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 6th January, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macferlane (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Keith (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 13th January, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 11th January, Agent L Edwards.
Liebenfels due about 9th January, Agent L Edward.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondersdyk due about 7th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 29th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Amdijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Chera due about 19th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Salina due about 12th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Gonge due about 10th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Itarso due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Comeric due about 12th January, Agent E. F Campbell Co.
Romeo due about 22nd January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 9th Janlary, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Sado Maru due about 7th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atago Maru due about 7th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 10th January Agent O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 11th January; Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 15th January N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 18th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 24th January, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

January 5.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—322 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd. 5 bales wool, Meyer Nissim, 100 bales wool, K Esmail, 20 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 6 bales wool, Wilson Latnam and Co Ltd, 28 bales cotton waste, B Kassondas and Co, 10 bales cotton fly, B Kassondas and Co, 18 bales cotton yarn, B Kassondas and Co, 207 cwts Nigerseed, J Dayall, 41 bales wool, G Gumanmall, 2 bales goat hair, G Gumanmall, 90 bales wool, R Virchand, 5 bales goat hair, V Oomersey, 38 bales wool, R Kabra, 20 bales wool, H Balkishandas, 26 bales cotton waste, G Sachidina and Co, 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 8 bales wool, C Ghanashamdas, 2 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 504 cwts Yellow Millet, Amin and Sons.

For Marseilles:—3,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros. 1,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros, 1,000 Groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Glasgow:—17 bales cotton yarn:—The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—23 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

For New York:—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—1 bale cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—50 bales cotton meeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd

Katharine Park for Hull:—500 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Narkunda for London:—12 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola, 2 bales goat skins tanned, J Rahimtoola, 172 cwts Buneo horns taps, L Tharia and Sons, 18 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, K Esmail, 24 cwts Rampatri, A Abdul Rahim, 1938 cwts Barley, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwt. Groundnut Oil Cake, J Purmanand and Co.

S. S. Bell View for Hull:—4800 cwts cottonseed, S Jeharmall, 2000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 19,800 cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd. 2,000 cwts Linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, F, F, Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Middlesbro Dock:—1,500 tons Manganese Ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S. S. Sturmfels for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 88 bales cotton waste, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Sturmfels for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co, 83 bales cotton fly oily, Khimji Visram and Co, 80 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co, 21 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee & Co, 332 cwts Barley, Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons, 35 cwts Gum Arabic, A H Mawjee, 25 cwts Gum Olibanum, A H Mawjee, 7 cwts Aloes, A H Mawjee.

S. S. Frankenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji, 2,002 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd. 100 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co,

S. S. Capodemonte for Genoa:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd, 200 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Aquileia for Genoa:—2,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 320 bales cotton, E Spanner and Co, 440 bales cotton, J A Beghe and Co Ltd, 1,929 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—13,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—150 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—850 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Alipore for Kobe:—2,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Borneo Maru for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Toba Maru for Kobe:—50 cwts Methyl Alcohol, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Luzon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Sardinia for Shanghai:—10 cases ter (1120 lbs.) The Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm, 150 silver bars, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—3 cwts Kishmis, T Harmasji.

For Moji:—50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha

For Kobe:—282 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Ltd.

T Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 50 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Bros Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

January 5.

S. S. Honolulu Maru, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha, from Tokyo:—36 bales cotton yarn. From Yokohama:—150 cases Biscuits.

From Nagoya:—35 cases cotton yarn, 60 cases Porcelain ware, 187 cases Porcelain.

From Osaka:—195 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales cotton Drill, 30 cases cotton drill, 81 cases cotton shirting, 170 bales cotton shirting, 230 bales cotton yarn, 132 cases cotton yarn, 220 cases glass ware, 50 cases glass bangles, 10 cases glass beads, 80 cases glass bottles, 25 cases imit. Turkey red, 49 cases silk yarn, 9 cases silk goods, 35 cases Porcelain, 27 cases celluloid goods, 15 cases celluloid bangles, 130 cases match boxes, 200 casks red lead.

From Kobe:—81 cases glass ware, 50 cases glass bangles, 92 cases celluloid bangles, 25 cases celluloid ware, 10 cases enamelled ware, 41 cases porcelain war, 15 cases cotton hosiery, 136 cases matches, 25 cases vegetable wax, 15 cases silk yarn, 60 bales cotton drill.

From Moji:—40 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—170 rolls Earthenware, 500 packages cassia, 50 bundles aniseed, 30 bags Fire crackers, 50 bales sugar candy, 350 bags sugar candy, 60 cases cotton socks, 25 cases pears, 140 cases ginger, 50 cases chowchow.

From Canton:—700 bales cassia, 200 cases tea, 40 cases glass bangles.

From Singapore:—254 bundles rattans, 154 bundles gum Benjamin, 1,288 cases sago flour, 100 bags betelnuts, 17 bags nutmags, 60 bags damar bata.

S. S. Huntress, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Durban:—6,053 tons coal.

S. S. Leominster, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Lourenco Marques:—4,616 tons coal.

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, January 6, 1925.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

21-24—Re. Shapurji D Cash, Jamsetji R and D, Sorab Dinshaji Kias, Bomanshaw Dosabhai Vachha, Dastur and Co.

13-24—Re. Ganpat Bapuji Patanker, Chitanis K and M, Jainabai, Sunderbai, Rustomji and G

22-24—Re. Kanji Hadu, Khandwalla and Chh. Gangabai Kanji Hadu, Asurbai Hadu Korsey, Shamrao M and H.

24-24—Re. Haridas Lalji, Dallas and Co, Gopaldas Virji, Tatanbai Lalji Raghavji, Dikshit M and Co.

26-24—Re Chandrabhanglsi, Dallas and Co, Shivram Wasudeo Mule v Madhavrao Ganesh Limaye, Diwekar and B.

28 24—Re Ramnal Kalyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Moorji v Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.

50-24—Re Damodar Ramchandra Kamat, Sabnis G and S, Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v Anant Damodar Kamat, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2769-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rajkumar Madan Mohan, Ramkermar Shivchandrai, Vachha and Co.

1665-23—Sabnis and G, Dhruva Sumanas, The Dhurbhanga Spng. and Wg. Mills Ltd, Mulla and M.

2209-23—Wadia G and Co, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri, Gani Valli, Payne and Co.

2033-23—G B Pandya, Hajarimal Mehtaji and Co, Atmaram Keroba Mantri.

799-23—Mulla and M, Craft Mody and Co, Jacob H Israel Kadoori and J.

1956-23—Payne and Co, Kirk and Co Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smethan B and L.

2384-23—Vachha and Co, N H Mody v Jawadutt R Pillani and anr, Mulla and M.

1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdul Husein and anr v The Kohinoor Mill Co, Amarchand and M.

567-23—Amin and D, Harkorbai v Ramabai and ors, Mantri and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

3856-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

3896-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

751-20—Mohile P and G, Haji Bundealibhoy Ramji and Co v Rattanji Khimji and Co, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas A Master v Mahomedally Valibhoy and another, Payne and Co.

928-23—Amin and D, Tejmal Bagchnd and Co, v Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak and others, Mulji Th and Co, Creado and Co, Edgelow G W and Co., Jamsedji R and D, Dabholker and J.

2930-23—Little and Co., H Premji v D H Jiwandas and Co., Madhavji and Co.

4693-21—Thakoredas and D, Rustomji Framji Dhanjibalilna alias Ghaswalla v Tebally Cumrudin Jariwalla, Mulla and M.

4586-21—Daphtary F and D, Gurditsing Gulabsing v Bhagwandas Mulji, N C Dalal and Co.

3194-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Baluram Anandram v Liladharkalidas Dikshit, M M and Co.

2888-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tehilram Giridharidas v Lalji Dayal and ors, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.

2660-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2018-24—Ferreira and V, Jamnadas Lalubhai and Co, Chimanlal Kalidas, Pathare and Co.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damodardas Jugjiwan and ors v Dayashanker Deoshanker and Co, Purmanand G and J.

4418-23—Jhavery and Co, Dayaram Surajmal, Chandulal Dayabhai and another, Shah and Co, Dabholker and J.

344-23—N C Dalal and Co, Shambhu Yellapna and another, Gawrishanker Vrajlal, Motichand and D.

4811-23—Pathare and Co, Abdulla Jager, Sakinabai and another, Amin and D.

4838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and others, Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta G and Co.

2416-24—Shroff and L A M Nazeer Mirza, Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.

2298-24—Shamrao M and H, Munirally Khairatalli Punjabhai v Aga Aboo Mirza and another, Mirza and M.

2333-24—Smethan B and L, Sarafalli Karimbhoy and Sons v Damoder Sadasiv Dongre and others, Rele and Co., Dabholker and J.

2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas v Geoculdas Damoder and another, Madhowji and Co.

2345-24—Crawford B and Co, McKenzies Ltd v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.

3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishan bhai Dayal v Ramsarup Bisani and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and another, v The Hindu Button Factory and Button Works Ltd. Wadia G and Co.

2544-24—Nanu H and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramanek v Byramji Pallonji Elavia, Patell and E.

4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and others v Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsay D and Co., Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

2380-24—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand v N H Moss, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Jmash and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and otheors, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Kashavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.

3937-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2638-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co

REFERENCE.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Manecksji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAD DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardas Durgashanker.

1208-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsay D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Pramji and others, Madhowji and Co.

2892-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand Cl and Chh.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2159-24—Payne and Co, The Mahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2822-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4851-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4530-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 45.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAD DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1545-23—Sukhtanker and G, Feroz v Vesugar v The Italian Motor Car Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji v Amratlal Mowji, Kanga and Co.

4369-23—Raghvaya N and Co., Haridas Ranchod and others, vs Bhicaji Ladoo Mistry, Pandia and Co.

456-21—Crawford B and Co, George Thomas Mawson, vs Mareland Price and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akberally Saraffally v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2056-24—Thakoredas and D, Jivraj Madhavji and Co v Jaferbhai Moosabhoy, Amarchand and M.

1405-23—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

1436-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal M Parekh v Bhaidas P Dolat and another, Thakoredas and Co.

854-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, v The Union Marine Insurance Co, Ltd, Patell and E.

1492-23—M B Chothia and Co, Hamed Haji Dada v Habib Haji Hasham, Mulla and M.

1235-25—M B Chothia and Co, Pirojshaw Jamsedji Maneckshaw v The B B and C I Railway Co and another, Crawford B and Co.

1795-23—Shamrao M and H, Haji Ismail Taroon v Julabhai and another, Mulla and M.

372-23—Craigie Band C, Nemchand Lalubhai v Jamnadas Morarji and others Payne and Co.

1834-23—Dabholker and J, Bhalchandra Anant Dalvi v Jamnadas Jasraj, Khandwalla and Chh.

S C Ct. 798/1252-23—In Person, Gangaram Saiboo and Co, v Mahomed Gomer Abdulla Miya Afidu and another.

S.C.Ct. 799/1224?-23—Do. D. Do. Do.

1412-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Tullockchand v Harsharndas Parekh Uttandas, Manubhai and Co.

32-19—Dastur and Co, Ruttonchand Tullockchand Master and anr v Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwalla, Craigie B and C.

BRITISH MARKETS.

(Continued from page 3.)

ly freer from moisture—maintains its price. The overplus of hessians in the Plate district, while it must undoubtedly hinder American orders being placed here, is not so serious as might be imagined. There are few holders of Calcutta hessians here, and it is probable that America will easily consume the Plate surplus. Despite the position, a few hessian orders have been booked, though sacking and tarpaulins are not doing so well, and the cloth market generally is dull. Yarns, though there is little demand, remain firm.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, December-January, £42. 10s.; groups, £40 10s.; Red SCC and Lightnings, actuals, £39. 10s.; Daisee 2. £39. 15s. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.25 (4s. 2d.); spools, 6.38 (4s. 3d.); sacking chains, 6.50 (6½d.); hessian chains, 6.75 (6¾d.). Chested hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 5.18 (5½d.); 9oz., 4.75 (4¾d.); 8oz., 4.25 (4¼d.); floorcloth. 9½oz. 76in., 9.75 (9¾d.).

COAL.

Cardiff, December 16.—A brisk business was concluded on the steam coal market last week, and despite signs that buyers have temporarily satisfied requirements and are now concentrating on clearing purchases before the holiday stoppage, recent bookings have placed collieries in a very comfortable position. A fair volume of miscellaneous inquiry is still around the market, principally for this year's loading, in reply to which collieries are quoting strongly at prevailing currencies.

Further important business has been concluded over 1925. Local depot shippers have placed contracts aggregating 750,000 tons in respect of second Admiralty and best Monmouthshire large coal at 25s. 6d. f. o. b.

Demand from Italy is maintained on the improved scale of a week ago. French business is more active and coaling depots are laying in stocks to cover requirements over the holidays. With South America and Spain inquiries have fallen off a little.

Best Admiralty large is in short supply for pre-holiday shipment, and quotations are strong at 27s. 6d. to 28s. Seconds are filling up well with 26s. to 27s., according to brand, readily conceded for early loading. Best dry are moving off with improved regularity at 27s. 6d.—27s. 9d., and ordinaries are harder and more active at 24s.—25s. Monmouthshires are an improving section, and stimulated by forward sales collieries are quoting higher at 25s. Black Veins. 24s. 6d. Western Valleys, and 23s. 6d.—24s. Easterns. Through the reopening of two further pits small coals are in a little better supply, and the upward movement in prices is retarded. Best steams hold steady at 17s. 6d. with good bunkers 15s. 6d.—16s. Cargo brands are in fair demand at 18s.—14s. 6d.

Coke is in moderate demand and steady at 35s.—40s. ordinaries, and up to 50s. best foundry. Patent fuel meets a fair trade at 26s.—27s. 6d.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 3.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan./Feb. value 66/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 67/3.

Tone.—Argentine wheat was quite but easier.

Australian Jan./Feb. sellers 66/3.

Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 64.

Soft Red Karachi paid for Jan./Feb. to Liverpool 62/9.

Tone.—Quiet and easier.

Bombay No. 1 Club April/May sellers 62/6.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,875,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed very little doing and tending easier at £22 15/16 sellers for January/February shipment.

Cotton seed Bombay £10 7/8 sellers for January/February.

Castor seed Bombay £23 5/8 sellers for January/February firmly held.

Rape seed Ferozepore real bold £20 1/2 January/February sellers.

Toria £20 5/8 paid for January/February sellers.

Cargo, Wheat, Australian was steady with fair demand at 66/9 paid for December shipment to the United Kingdom and 67/9 paid for January shipment to Constantinople.

Business was done to-day in rape seed Toria for January/February shipment at £25 and in Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for February shipment at 63/6 and in wheat, cargo, Australian for December shipment at 66/9 and in parcels, choice 66/ Karachi for January/February shipment to Liverpool at 62/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January, 5.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Raposeed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 9 0	14 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	..
Mowrasced	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 8 0
Jira	16 0 0	..

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 15 9
Linseed, May	14 3 9
Groundnuts J/F	67 0 0
Cotton Seed J/F	5 11 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15J/F	14 0 0
Caster Seed M-M	12 4 0
Cotton Seed M-M.	5 4 0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb. sellers £25.

Tone.—Quiet demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Jan./April paid 49.

May/Aug. value 49/6.

Linseed Afloat 32,000 tons.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd January, 1925.

Cotton	16305 Bales.
Wheat	13413 Cwt.
Linseed	6970 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	196 ,,
Gingellyseed	9203 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	16875 ,,
Castorseed	2196 ,,
Rice	12856 ,,
Myrabollams	4609 ,,
Cottonseed	36895 ,,
Mowrasced	Nil ,,
Gram	1506 ,,
Juwar	327 ,,
Masur	176 ,,
Barley	40 ,,
Bajri	1474 ,,
Coal	609 Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, January 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 3
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 5
Textile per lb.	1 6 3
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 4 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.; Colaba United vs. Parsi Athletes, Oval, 5 p.m.

Sir Leslie Wilson opens the Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas Hospital, New Charni Road, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

Sphinx Hockey League—Hornets vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5 p.m.; St. Xavier's College vs. Portuguese Republicans, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 8.

Sphinx Hockey League—Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. I. L. I., Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 10.

The s. s. China with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 35
Poona Mail	11 30	15
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 .5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 35	7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 6 (Tues) Sunrise 7h 13m. Sunset 6h 15m
Jan 7 (Wed) Sunrise 7h 14m. Sunset 6h 16m
Jan. 8 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan. 9 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan 10 (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.
Jan 11 (Sun) Sunrise 7s 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar for 1925 from Universal Pictures Corporation, Bombay.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A Conversational Meeting of members will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-40 p.m. (S.T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sree Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi at 7-30 a.m. (to-morrow) the 7th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total mortality recorded in Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Monday was 83. Smalpox was responsible for one attack, while Cholera, plague and influenza did not cause any attack or death.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 32nd instruction class of the Esean community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday (the 10th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man"—Part 3 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon will read a paper on "The British Empire Exhibition" on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Architectural Room of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort, (opp. Crawford Market). The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I.B.A. will preside.

Also an exhibition will be held and an award of prize in the competition regarding a design for a Public Swimming Bath will will be given and the Assessor Mr. H. Foster King, F.S. Arc: will declare his awards. The meeting is open to the public and admission is free.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails ex "Mooltan" from London of 25th ultimo left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of 1st instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The N Y K steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th January and is due to arrive here on Wednesday evening the 7th.

S S "Muroran Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 4th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th idem.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Under the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, under Mr. G. K. Devadhar's direction at Cavel, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community only. During the month of December 1924 in all 1,177 persons were attended to, out of whom 807 women, 254 children and 116 infants were attended to in the Welfare Centres, and 3 were admitted to the hospital. The daily average attendance being 39.23 the total number of deliveries done up-to-date was 119. The district-visiting nurses made 259 visits and 9 expectant mothers were under observation during the month.

Two cases of theft of revolvers are also reported from the house of the manager, the Khas Jagrup Colliery and the Mahshlia Colliery, Asansol.

HIGH COURT

CLAIM FOR GENERAL AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION

A CASE OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Messrs. Kahn and Kahn and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. Motilal Mulchand and Co. ..... Defendants.

This was a suit to enforce a claim for general average contribution.

The plaintiffs' case was that they and the defendants were consignees of cargo on board the s. s. "Abydos" which sailed from Genoa laden with general cargo for Alexandria and Bombay on 1st August, 1917. The ship arrived at Alexandria on 13th August, 1917, and while unloading a part of the cargo at Alexandria, a fire broke out on board the ship on 16th August, 1917, as a result of which the ship and some portion of the cargo were damaged by fire and water. The ship arrived in Bombay in the beginning of September and the owners released the cargo on board to the various consignees on their depositing a certain percentage of the value of their interests and executing a bond agreeing to pay to the ship-owners the respective proportions of any salvage or general average chargeable on the several consignments. The said bond was executed on 13th September, 1917, and among others was signed by the defendants. Thereafter in October, 1918, the London representative of the ship-owners, one Mr. Parekh, instructed Messrs. Clancy Son and Scot to act as average adjusters to adjust average in respect of the losses arising out of the fire on board the "Abydos." Pursuant to the said instructions Messrs. Clancy Son and Scot prepared the average statement which was completed on 17th July, 1922. Under this average statement the defendants were liable to make an average contribution of £203-14-9. Under the same statement plaintiffs 1 and 2 were shown as entitled to receive certain sums for contribution. The plaintiffs brought this suit on behalf of themselves and all other shippers and insurers having the same interest to enforce payment of the amount found due and payable by the defendants under the average statement aforesaid. Demands were made on the defendants, but they failed to pay.

The main contentions of the defendants were that at the date of the fire they were neither the consignees nor the owners of the cargo on board the ship. They became the owners of the cargo on 7th September, 1917, when they accepted and paid the draft drawn against the same. The defendants contended that they were therefore not liable to make any contribution. They further submitted that their only liability, if any, was under the average bond which they had signed, but the plaintiffs were not the parties entitled to sue on the bond.

The defendants pointed out that the time taken by the average adjusters to prepare the average statement, namely, six years, was unreasonably long and had prejudiced them as regards their rights and remedies. The plaintiffs were disentitled by reason of the delay from enforcing their claim.

The defendants also submitted that the suit was barred by limitation.

Mr. P. B. Vachha instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. S. Talevarkhan with Mr. J. H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. G. B. Pandya appeared for the defendants.

It was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that one cargo owner was entitled to sue another cargo owner in respect of general average contribution.

Further the ship-owners were entitled to a lien on the cargo in respect of all such charges and contributions in the nature of salvage and general average; and a consignee of goods who took delivery with notice of the ship-owners' lien in respect of such contributions made himself liable to contribute.

His Lordship, after hearing counsels' arguments, overruled the contentions of the defendants and decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

HIGH COURT REOPENS.

The High Court reopened yesterday after the Christmas vacation. On the Appellate Side the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Crump were presiding and the appeal cases from the Presidency were conducted before them.

On the Original Side Sir Lallubhai Shah, Sir Amberson Marten, Justice Kajiji, Justice Pratt, Justice Kemp, Justice Taraporewalla and Justice Mirza were presiding in their respective Courts.

Justice Kajiji is going on leave from the 9th January and Mr. H. C. Coyajee is appointed in his Lordship's place.

Justice Kincaid has gone for examining the District Courts.

CHEAP HOUSING FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

A Bombay Government Press Note states:—In paragraph 3 of Government Press Note No. S.C.—1377 dated the 6th September 1924, notifying a scheme of financial assistance to intending purchasers of building plots, it was intimated that the Development Directorate would prefer to undertake the construction of the buildings desired by the purchasers of the plots. Government have now decided however, that the Development Directorate should not undertake the construction or supervision of houses for private persons. Purchasers of plots, who obtain loans, will therefore have to arrange for construction by private contractors.

For the preparation of plans and specifications for their buildings and for supervision during construction, purchasers of plots will be required to employ an architect or engineer approved by the Superintending Engineer, No. 2 Suburban Division of the Development Directorate, but as much latitude as possible will be allowed in the selection of the architect or engineer. The plans and specifications must be submitted for the Superintending Engineer's approval through the Land Manager, Development Directorate.

The advance of half the cost of the building, which Government have decided to make, will be granted after the first half of its cost has been met by the purchaser and, thereafter, as the work proceeds and is approved by the Directorate engineers.

JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 5.

The Japanese New Circus under the management of Mr. A. K Paul is making its first tour in India and on Sunday night presented its first show in Bandra on the new play grounds of St. Andrews High School, Hill Road. The performance was in aid of St. Andrews School. There were well-nigh 1,300 spectators and with this strong preliminary encouragement the troupe consisting of astounding Russians, Japanese, Philipines and Indians acquitted themselves wonderfully.

THE STORY OF STOLEN CHEQUE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the cases in which Kassum Carim alias Abdul Ganni was charged with receiving stolen property or in the alternative cheating and in another case with cheating in respect of a large sum of money.

Mr. H. P. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. P. H. N. Vijaykar, pleader.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that acting on the telegraphic message received from the Mombassa police that four drafts had been stolen from the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa and that they were likely to be negotiated in Bombay, the police informed the different exchange banks in the city to be on the look-out for those drafts. The prosecution further alleged that the accused obtained Rs. 12,000 from the French Bank by cashing one of the stolen drafts on November last. Later on the accused was alleged to have tried to negociate another stolen draft of £2,500 at the Eastern Bank. When the draft was presented at the counter of the Eastern Bank, the clerk happened to remember the police circular and telephoned to the police who came to the Bank and arrested the accused. The police were able to recover Rs. 12,000 from the accused.

DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that the drafts were given to him by Mr. De Souza a clerk in the Blantyre branch of the Bank The accused was prepared to have De Souza examined on commission but was unable to do so. The accused was acquainted with De Souza and De Souza had asked him to cash those drafts and send the proceeds to South Africa. He was to get Rs. 4,000 as commission.

His Worship on evidence acquitted the accused remarking that the prosecution had not been able to bring home the charges.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

PROSPECTIVE PREVENTIVE OFFICER DOOMED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Clarence Carey, a candidate preventive customs officer was charged with possessing 23 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 1,610 without a permit.

Mr. H. L. Dracup prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that on the 1st 3rd instant at about 1-30 a.m. Raymond Salem, a candidate preventive officer was on duty on the S. S. "Sardinia" lying in the Alexandra Dock. The accused went up to the preventive officer on board the Ship and asked him whether he would allow the accused to bring a bag of pickles and jams to the steward of the ship. The officer gave his assent to the accused. Subsequently, the accused came with a bag containing opium in the docks. The accused seeing his movements watched by a sepoy of the preventive service grew nervous. The sepoy informed the preventive officer who asked the accused to have the bag examined. The accused admitted that the bag contained opium and threw it into the sea. The preventive officer made a report of the case to his superiors and got the bag salved from the sea.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that the bag was given to him by a man in the Light of Asia Restaurant.

His worship sentenced the accused to three months rigorous imprisonment.

VICTIM TO RASH DRIVING.

CHRISTIAN GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Lilly Fernandes, a Madrasi Christian woman aged 23 years who was knocked down and run over by a motor car driven, by Pherozshaw Sorabji Lakrawalla

The evidence showed that the deceased was walking on the foot path on Wodehouse Road at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday and while crossing the road near the Roman Catholic Church, a motor car came it was alleged at a speed of 14 or 15 miles an hour whose left mudguard struck her and she fell down. Both the left wheels of the motor car passed over her. Esoofkhan Rajakhan, a taxi driver who was standing close by shouted to the driver Pherozeshaw and sounded his horn but he took no notice of it and drove away at an incressed speed Gunner Leo Turfuell the accident got into Esoofkhan's taxi and chased the car and caught it near Flora Fountain. When asked by Gunner Tufuell to drive to the police station, the driver Pherozshaw refused to do so, saying he had not met with an accident. A police man was subsequently brought, and the suspect was handed over to him. The police removed the injured woman to the G. T. Hospital but she was pronounced dead by the doctor there Medical evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of the liver followed by hoemorrage.

The jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of the liver resulting from her having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Pherozeshah Sorabji Lakrawalla in a rash and negligent manner.

ALL-INDIA SCOUTCRAFT EXHIBITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association has organised a Scoutcraft Exhibition Delhi. The authorities of the All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition have kindly offered to the association a big and well-equipped gallery for putting up the exhibits for show. All the articles exhibited there in have been prepared during their leisure hours by Boy Scouts of many different towns, Delhi, Muttra, Aga, Awagarh, and Bareilly have taken a most prominent part. Small designs of tents models of bridges and fire service activities so intelligently displayed impressed the public mind very much. Tailoring, embroidery, spinning, weaving, cardboard work, wood-working, enlargement of photos, etc., have brought to the fore the potential ties of an average Indian Boy. The association intends making the Scoutcraft exhibition an All-India annual function. The Baden Powell scouts have also sent in their exhibits. It is hoped that scouts of all nationalities and associations in India and abroad will take a keener interest in the next resolution. Those desirous of taking an active part in the coming function to be held during Christmas of 1925 should correspond with Pt. Rama Chandra Sharma, Organising Commissioner, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

MUSLIMS AND UNTOUCHABLES.

MR. YAKUB'S SUGGESTION.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, M. L. A., writes:—

Taking into consideration the views expressed by some prominent Hindu leaders of Bombay at an impromptu meeting held on the 4th instant, I invite the attention of the Musalman Ulema, who are soon going to meet at Moradabad, to concentrate all their efforts towards Tabligh and nothing but Tabligh. If according to Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the "untouchables" had, by their habits, customs and mode of living brought upon themselves the stigma of social ostracism, and it was on that account that their ancestors had come to treat them as t'social plague to be banned for fear of infection". let our Maulvis welcome with open arms these unfortunate creatures and tell them that Islam and Untouchability are contradictory terms and that simply by pronouncing the formula of "Tauhid" and "Risalat" a man, be he a sweeper or a cobler, at-once enters into the brotherhood of Islam and according to the saying of the Holy Prophet that "all Muslims are brothers" is to be treated by the highest Musalmans as his equal. It is really Islam and Islam alone which taught the world the lesson of the equality of the human race and, therefore, the first and foremost duty of every Musalman is to uplift and raise the status of the so called depressed classes or untouchables by bringing them into the pale of Islam.

UNITY AMONG MUSLIMS

After going through the speeches delivered by the Hindu leaders in the Mahasabha at Belgaum, and the interview which was given by Lala Lajpat Rai to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Madras, in which, among other things, he said, "Mohamedans might not use the struggle for Swaraj as a pretence for making exaggerated demands in the future government of the country, and even under present administration," I think it is high time for the Musalmans to close up their ranks, patch up their petty differences and have a united and strong organisation of their own. If the Hindus, who form such a big majority in the country cry, from all sides, for an organisation of their own, unity amongst themselves must be the problem of life and death for the Musalman minority in India. The All-India Muslim League has done a great service for the Musalmans in calling an all-party Muslim Conference. I hope that Muslim bodies holding different views and representing different shades of opinion would earnestly respond to the call and the meeting which is soon to be held at Delhi will bring about, at least, a workable unity amongst the Musalmans of all sects and creeds. I earnestly appeal to my co-religionists to sink their quarrels and attend this Conference.

ADDRESS BY POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is rumoured that Khan Bahadur Azmat Hussain of Ellichpur proposes to send an address to Sir Frank Sly by post, on behalf of the Majlis Alee Berar!

The ingenuity of men of his ilk knows no limitations but the happy idea of presenting an address through the postman is not only unique but does credit to the ingenious brain of its sponsor. We have every hope that the next address to the incoming Governor will be transmitted by wire! Of course none can quarrel with him if he takes into his head to play these political pranks on his own behalf but the poor Majlis Alee Berar is, unnecessarily, being dragged in. The venerable Khan Bahadur who had originally founded the Majlis had not the courtesy of consulting even the so-called members of this much-advertised body as regards this latest move. Perhaps he thought that the members would not be hoodwinked so easily! Under the circumstances the address can represent the views of the author himself and none else. It would not be a wonder if the shrewd Sir F. Sly treats the address as a scrap of paper as it deserves to be treated. It would indeed add to His Excellency's knowledge of constitution if he were to study the "constitution" of this bogus Majlis the sole qualification of whose members is that they have scrupulously avoided to contribute even a single pie to the non-existent funds of the Association!—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

Akola, Jan. 1.

CONGRESS REPORT.

Report of the Thirty-eighth Indian National Congress, Cocanada, 1924. Published by the General Secretary, Cocanada Congress Reception Committee. Price Rs. 2.

During the past month or so there have been several additions to Congress literature. Cocanada report is the latest of these. Maulana Mohammad Ali's presidential address and the lengthy discussions on the National Fact and Countil Entry questions have made the present more bulky than usual. But the price is all the same quite reasonable. The volume contains a number of beautiful photographs and a ground plan of Gandhi Nagar. Useful information regardinng attendance, office-bearers, etc., has been appended. Vernacular speeches have also been printed at the end of the volume.

Rangoon, Jan. 5.—An interesting though informal ceremony took place to-day in Judges' Library at the High Court when Judges headed by the Chief Justice met members of the Bar. After a few minutes' conversation the Chief Justice presented certificates to about 30 High Court pleaders who have been enrolled as advocates.—A. P.

REFEREE'S MISTAKE?

ORDERING OFF OF BROWNLIE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

With reference to Brownlie's being ordered off the field at Twickenham yesterday, Dean Manager of All Blacks has expressed the opinion that the referee made a mistake. No such action as was alleged occurred and Brownlie emphatically denied that he was guilty of the conduct attributed to him.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

GOVERNOR GIVES TROPHIES TO WINNERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Finals in the Ezra and Carmichael Polo Tournaments were played to-day on the Race Course Polo ground, before a fairly good gathering. In the Ezra competition, the contesting sides were the Cavalry School and the Queen's Bays. They started level in the handicap. The Queen's Bays had a bigger share of attacking, and ran out winners by four goals to two.

In the Carmichael Tournament, the finalists were the Calcutta and Behar Light Horse. These two teams also started level in the handicap. The game was splendidly contested, but Calcutta prevailed in the end over their opponents, and won the game by five goals to three.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal handed trophies to respective skippers.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BATTALION BEAT R. A.

The Bombay Battalion, A.F.I. scored their second victory (the first being a walk over) against the Royal Artillery on Monday evening by three goals to one. The Battalion were the superior side, had more method in their attack and had a larger share in the exchanges, scoring all their goals in the first half. Greenhill opened the score with a cross pass from the left and Sneddon followed up with a second. The Military forwards were dashing and Wing taking advantage of Corneiro's muskick scored a goal. Before half time was called the Battalion added a third goal through Long.

The teams were:—

Bombay Battalion:—Corneiro Bilby and Jackson; Reynolds, Rodrigues and Hobbs; Greenhill, Rogers, Sneddon, Long and Kelly.

R. A.:—Harding; Flynn and Attersley; Penna, Flood and Richardson; Ross, Rose, Thorne, Lawrence and Wing.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The annual three days' cricket match between the Presidency Europeans and Hindus will be played during the forthcoming Pongal holidays, commencing on Sunday the 11th instant. The following have been selected to play for Hindus:—C. R. Ganapathi (Captain), M. Venkataramanujulu, Ratiah C. Ramaswami, N. N. Swarna, P. A. Kamlkam, B. Bhaskara Rao, K. S. Bhandari, T. P. Aravamuthan, T. K. Sukumaran and Rajaratnam.

Reserves:—Madhavan Veerasingh and T. V. Sankaran. Europeans' team has not yet been selected.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In the Share Market jutes opened strong after the week-end and registered advances practically all along the line with a good deal of activity. Later profit-taking was noticeable. Coals showed no change in values and transactions were meagre. In teas with little enquiry in evidence quotations remain unaltered. Miscellaneous continue dull and uninteresting. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 66/15, 5 per cent Loan 1929-47 93/6; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 103/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/6, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 356.

Railways:—Bankura Damudar Railway 62, Baraset Basirhat Railway 66, Hoshiarpur Dosb Branch Railway 72.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/7, Dunbar 160, Kesorami 5/4, Alliance 665.

Jutes:—Anglo India 422/8, Auckland 308, Auckland pref 104/8, Barnagore 171, Belvedere 631, Birla 10/6, Budge Budge 492, Caledonian 620, Cheviot 313/8, Clive 45/8, Craig 6, Dalhousie 471, Delta 535, Empire 61/8, Gouripore 750, Gondalpara 1035/8, Fort William 408, Howrah 1/8, Hooghly 84/12, Kamarhatty 682, Kankinarrah 545, Kinnison 1005, Lansdowne 374, Lawrence 680/8, Lothian 470/8, Naihati 563, National Rs. 100 paid up 343, Orient 240, Presidency 8/12, Reliance 67, Union 666.

Coals:—Bengal 578, Berrea 19/6, Bokaro and Ramghur 24, Gopalichuck 9/4, Nazira 13/12, New Beerbhoom 34/12, Patmohna 2/12, Raneegunge 44/4, Standard 55/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation ord 5/4, B I Corporation def 3/8, Calcutta Ice 12/8, Indian Wood Products 9/8, Purnea Rice 2/6.

Tea Companies:—Birpara 505, Dhanseri 6/4, East India 25/8, Joybirpara 35, Loobah 49/4, Naga Hills 23/8, Redbank 10/4, Teen Ali 19/4, Tezpore 12/12.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence.

"THE VOLUNTEER."

All who had been to Belgaum must have left it impressed with the solid worth of Dr. Hardiker's work in organising and training volunteers. Dr. Hardiker has put in enough work to justify the existence of his Seva Dal. What remains to be done is to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial organisations. A magazine is a first step towards this and we extend our welcome to Dr Hardiker's monthly 'Volunteer', (annual subscription Rs. 3) issued from Hubli.

A Calcutta message of January 5th, says:—

Information has reached the Nadia Police Station of a dacoity committed in the house of one Tinkari Ghose in the village of Bagola in the Nadia district.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 1925.

7TH. DAY SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 5th January 1925.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Eve's Eddy.
Mr. Eve's Plymouth Rock.
Mr. R. R. S's Rabalto.
Mr. Kelso's Harry Tata.
Mr. R B Davison's Cintra.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Entailed.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. and Mrs. G Weeche Dart's On Leave.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Precious Lass.
Mr. H B Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's French Briar.
Major A W Molonys' Joe's Luck.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazirs' Old Chris.
Mr. Goolam Ali's Ceremony.
Mr. Kelso's Dollarina.
Mr. Dan's Prince Charming.
Mr. R. Dabee's Poor Box.
Mr. Heath's Golden Gleam.
Mr. Heath's Island Lord.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Duckbird 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagans' Lomo.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Cylvern.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Khataf.
Dr. J. E. Bharucha and Mr. G T Mawson's Bahadorjung.
Major H. Whittons' Joyous.
Mr. M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Mr. B Kadum's Alder.
Mr. M Ali Asker's Arab Knight.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Don't Care.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Kitchener.
Mr. Eve's Mandil, Khundil, Trade Mark and Chieftain.
Mr. Mark's Vazirulmulk.
Mr. M. C Patel's Shahzada.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Crown Prince.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Shums.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Mr. Heath's Maviah and Dirrah.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kelvin Boy.
Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.

THE YORK PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Rabalto.
Capt J B Browne's Corisande.
Mr. A. D. Jairaj's Christmas Holiday.
Mr. Darcy's Charles William.
Mr. C. N Wadia's Trail.
Mr. C N Wadia's Madelina.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Distance Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. S D Nensey's Season's Hope.
Mr. S D Nensey's Arab Prince.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Roomanee and Monarch.
Mr Cassim Haji Hamoo's Zamrood.
Mr. A A bin Sulleman's Hadej.
Mr. Ali bin Hassan's Mudloom.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
Mr. Moosa Faraj Witnesse.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Boston.
Mr. Sulleman Gumlas' Chichester.
Mr. Syed E Sada's Zargum.
Mr. Yussuff Kattoola's Noori.
Mr. Haji A Mahomed's Nainava.
Mr. Mirza Ali's Selection.
Mr. M. Najmuddan's Howdah and Argoot.
Mr. H Kadum's Raahim and Hindoostan
Mr. Rashid Swedan's Varid.
Mr. A R Taha's Makhool and Himalaya.
Mr. Shantidas Askaran's Jodi and Yeman.
Mr. Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr. Shaik E. Mahomed's Bubeshan.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Rehearsal, and Goolfahab.
Mr. M M Kavas' Argentine.
Messrs. M M Kavas and Abdul Wahid's Falak.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Glory.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Baham.
Mr. A M J Talib's Nahhan.
Mr. Khadavi A Rolman's Exhibition.
Mr. A M J Talib's Luzan.
Mr. Eve's Valse.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Malkizaman.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Scotland.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Gazalon.
Mr. Rashid Sajeh's Mamnoon.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Signal.
Mr. Syed M Bir's Balkees.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Laboo, Behrl.
Mr. Heath's Marfly, Magic King and Morley.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's Gaffi.
Mr. Shaik Amin Khaderi's Kadda.
Mr. Syed A Razak's Wahab.
Mr. Haice Saheb's Dhary.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's Sherali.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Electric Power.
Mr. D D Ghista's Guff.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Thankful.
Messrs. M. Nusserwanjee and B Merwanji's Monte Carlo.
Mr. P R Jussoomoney's Esser.
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr. Sabri M Abid's Traifee.
Mr. Hadi Tookmachi's Khalipha and Dhoonia late Tarvie.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Farhood.
Mr. Mahomed Ali's Zulu late S. H.)
Mr. Shakir Rahmani's Finjan.
Mr. Abdul A Sana's Shanwar, Ginger and Tayar.
Mr. Daial Ebrahim's Magnetic.
Mr. Mahomed Hoosain's Jamil Pasha.
Mr. Khalil A Razak's Zalan.
Mr. Khalil Esmail's Misbari.
Mr D. N Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's Mirjin, Simmah, late Rainbow.
Mr. Alwan Ramezan's Sadak.
Mr. Nassim Saleh's Rose.
Mr. Haice Ali Khaimi's Howran.
Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's Ahyid.
Mr. A Khan's Sea Saw.
Mr. Kudder Abbas' Yakoo'.
Mr. Faavad Sulleman's George.
Mr. Faavad Sulleman's Joseur.
Mr. Faavad Sulleman's Kanze.
Mr. Abdul R Salim's Beryut.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A M Khairaz's Ctesiphon.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennan, and School Boy.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Fun of the Payne.
Mr. Dan's Prince Romed.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Meleagenes.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Krepion and Precious Lass.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Cap-a-Pie.
Major A W Molony's Joe's Luck.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Cylvern.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the first entries for the Bombay Races, 1925, close on Tuesday, 6th January 1925.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1925.

AN ADDLED ENQUIRY.

Like the Punch and Judy show that they emulate, the Taxation Committee have now been worked into the next stage of their activities, which a contemporary rightly calls Gilbertian. The pompousness of the queries cannot add weight to the inanity of the subject into which they are enquiring and the incompetence of the Committee who appear to be overwhelmed by the technique. The official steam-roller, instead of smoothing opposition, seems to get deeper into the mud from where it would be difficult to extricate it. This is the feeling which comes uppermost from an examination of the half cooked and ill-digested questionnaire, which has been issued with a show of superficial learning about it. The questions indicate no connected thread of enquiry except in the direction of establishing new sources of revenue. On the question as to whether the taxation system of the country is on the whole in accordance with the principles of equity and economy, there is only one half-hearted query which has been hedged round by the expectation from the witness of knowledge of the history as well as the theory of taxation in all countries. The simple truth that this country is overtaxed, cannot be stated. On the question of succession duty and tobacco duty, though these do not constitute items of direct reference to the Committee, there are as many as twenty-five questions. With regard to the incomes from agricultural sources, there is a distinct deadset made by the Committee and the consequences can be practically foretold. Like the blind leading the blind, we doubt very much if the Committee would seek and receive enlightenment through questions, which they would themselves be unable answer as a Committee after six months of hard preparation. There is too much of imposing pedantry about the framing of most of them. The discussion is deliberately directed into theoretical channels. In the questionnaire one looks in vain for any attempt to elicit an intelligent discussion on the burning question of the excise duty on cotton. The complaint by industrialists that the burden on trade and industry was already too heavy does not find any counter-part. Minimum attention is directed against shipping, port dues and railways that absorb a considerable proportion of the final price, the surplus from which is received by the producer. The Committee do not seem to realise that exchange profits of Government invariably coincide with reduced return in rupees to the farmer when this surplus is converted in rupees in anticipation and offered to him for his produce. Nor do we find any attempt to see whether in rural districts the progressive deterioration of the standard of life of most of the people is due to the system of taxation.

Of what avail are a Committee, on whose *bona fides* the gravest doubts are cast by their own action in asking leading questions? Thus in regard to the census of production the question (No. 5) is:

> "The English census of production, which was provided for by the Census of Production Act, 1907, took several years to complete and cost a large sum of money. Would you advocate the taking of a similar census of production in this country?"

Why did the Committee, we ask, think it proper to prejudice the witness in the answer to this question by saying that such an enquiry would take many years and would involve a certain amount of cost? If there was any doubt left in the minds of the public that the enquiry is merely a projection of the official mind for carrying out official ends, there could be no better proof than the attempt to shut out legitimate views by leading questions like the above. We notice a question dealing with the principles of service in estimating the amount which local authorities should raise. We cannot help thinking that it may be of an advantage for the principle of service to be considered with regard to all taxation, central, provincial and local, since all revenue is derived ultimately from those engaged in the productive activity of this country, mostly agriculturists. Is it not high time that a question was raised as to whether they are receiving any proportionate return by way of service from the costly governmental machinery which has been instituted? In fact this has been the demand of the Indian public expressed in the request to ascertain clearly the taxable capacity of the people, and this is just the one topic which this muddle-headed Committee have studiously avoided. On the propriety of any particular levy, the highest test in a scientific theory of taxation would be whether it encourages the well-being of the people, whether it encourages their industry and their contentment, or whether it places a disproportionate burden on the most active section of the community. Only those, who have deliberately shut their eyes to the consideration of larger questions of national well-being and prosperity, could indulge in parading quotations and counter-quotations by way of answers for registering the pre-conceptions of Government.

The defects of the questionnaire only recall the criticism, which was made by the Assembly and elsewhere of the terms of reference of the Taxation Inquiry Committee. We often wonder why this costly farce was flung at this country in the teeth of public opposition? If we were to credit Lord Reading with the best intentions on the questions of constitutional reforms, the action of his Government in persisting in this enquiry undermines all such belief. The sinister purpose behind this enquiry cannot be disguised by the fact that that the place of honour in the questionnaire is given to queries dealing with the estimate of the wealth of India. Since wealth refers to well-being, if the Committee had intended to do the right thing and if the men chosen for the work had known the rudiments of their job, they would have indicated that without a parallel economic enquiry their work would be futile. That it is directed towards a barren end could not be better proved than by quoting Sir Basil Blackett himself in his last Budget Statement when he said in justification of the enhanced salt duty that "we have once again explored with exhaustive care the practicability of alternative taxation, and we are unable to recommend any alternative." What the Finance Department of the Government of India after exhaustive care could not recommend, it would be difficult for raw amateurs on the Committee or witnesses to put forward. If the whole basis of the enuqiry is, therefore, wrong, if the procedure is faulty, if the end unattainable, we would ask the Government the simple question, "Why do you do it?"

IMPERIALISM IN EXCELSIS.

The assent of the Governor-General of South Africa to the Natal Boroughs Ordinance which is meant to deprive Indians of Municipal franchise is only the last of a series of acts on the part of the White Dominions of the Empire that shows the basic principles of imperial policy in a much truer light than all the pleasant platitudinous speeches of imperialist statesmen. For, let there be no mistake about it. The racial issue goes to the fundamentals of imperial relationship and the consistency of the Whites in their policy of excluding and segregating Indians can have but one meaning: that a coloured nation, even were it a fellow-member of the empire, can have no equality or political status, and no freedom of economic opportunity with the dominant element of the Commonwealth. The economic competition in the newly developed Colonies is accentuated by deeper passions born of racial differences. If race-hatred did not exist, the difficulties of economic competition could be largely overcome. European immigrants coming from different countries also compete but far from being excluded they are collectively labelled "Whites" while Asiatics are banned. For colour prejudice by exaggerating the evils of competition shuts men's eyes to the benefit of co-operation and renders an equitable settlement difficult.

We need not, therefore, feel surprised at the news that the Labour Party of South Africa has resolved at its annual meeting to call upon the Labour members to get the Asiatic question dealt with: any doubt as to how to deal with it is settled by the peremptory mandate "to respect the important principle that the Western standards of life should be protected against the inroads of Asiatic competition." But the "inroad" cannot be tremendous since Indian immigration has been stopped in return for a pledge which has now been broken by the Natal Ordinance and since Indian population there has been steadily declining. Consequently, those Indians residing in South Africa should be squeezed out; and the Labour Party benevolently suggests that liberal financial provisions should be made to encourage Asiatic emigration. It is not difficult to discover whether the liberality of the financial aid is due to the claims of justice—if there is any justice in hounding out a populace from a portion of God's earth over which the 'Whites' themselves have no moral right—or to a desire to stimulate the departure of the coloured pariahs of the Empire. But the fact remains that Indians are to be repatriated and sent back, now on the plea that their low standard of living enables them to compete unfavourably with the Whites, now on the plea that their rising standard of living is a menace to the Europeans' prosperity. Though we have all known that the South African Labour Party is as anti-Indian in its outlook as the Labour Party in Australia and Canada, its recent decision is hardly inconsistent with the declaration of its leader, Colonel Cresswell, who, only last April, expressed the view that repatriation and segregation were not the right remedies. After referring to the distress in which many of the repatriated Indians live, he declared rightly, "we have brought these people here and we are responsible for their position." However, Labour in South Africa is not alone in being open to the charge of inconsistency between its professions and its practice. For we have seen British Labour at the helm

But South Africa is not the sole victim of racial arrogance. From Kenya comes the news that the Indian settlers in their despair, having been helped neither by Mr. Thomas nor the Government of India, have abandoned Non-Co-operation. With a communal franchise and a grossly disproportionate representation, they have no chance of making their will effective. But there are dangers ahead. The Immigration Bill, as Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas in his speech at the Colonial Merchants' Associations rightly observed has been postponed and not finally killed as some interested persons would have us believe. Whatever technical adjustment may be made regarding the constitution and personnel of the Immigration Board and the nature of occupations against which discrimination is to be applied, we do not believe Indian immigration in Kenya can increase or can even help declining so long as the Kenya decision is unfavourable to Indian settlers in other respects. Much more serious is the proposal for the formation of an East-Africa Federation. In the "English Review" of September, 1923, one Major W. Fletcher had suggested this idea of an amalgamation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and had held that such a solution would settle the Indian question. He thought that since Indians were needed as middlemen in tropical countries but were of diminishing value in sub-tropical ones, a federal scheme would give them fair representation where their economic right to existence had been proved, while not obtaining an unjustifiable franchise in European settled areas. The plan is attractive and the grounds plausible but Mr. C. F. Andrews has shown the scheme to be fraught with immense disasters to the Indian settlers in Kenya and the instinct of the Indian Association is sound in rejecting it. The plan would introduce territorial segregation under another name, standardise the vicious Kenya constitution in Uganda and a "mandated" territory like Tanganyika and would introduce there the land-grabbing policy of Lord Dalamere that has been materially and morally destructive to the native population. It may pave the way for the realisation of the jingo dream of painting Africa red from Cape to Cairo but it will stereotype Indian inferiority in regions where he is better-off than in Kenya. In a word, it is a proposal to be resisted by the Kenya Indians with all the strength at their command.

Notes of the Day.

Mussolini As Dictator.

The democratic paint which Sgr. Mussolini daubed on his face, has dissolved in the sweating exercise of Parliamentary practice. He is again the despot who tears down opposition with physical force, and the masquerade has ceased to the benefit of Italy; benefit, because it is better to realise the truth than live under an illusion. Like Cromwell, he has thrown away the bauble, and he will retain power like the usurper who sees in himself the sole saviour of his country. Though he is a tyrant, he is a favourite with European statesmen because, unlike Lenin, he is a tyrant for the preservation of the capitalist order. Accused of being responsible for various crimes of Fascisti violence, he has suppressed the Opposition press. To abolish the press is a great convenience, but he professes to do it for the sake of the nation. Tyranny breeds anarchism and under Mussolini, Italy has not even the semblance of democratic government. He complains that the Opposition had always "misinterpreted" his actions and he has therefore decided that force should be the arbiter between the Fascismo and the Opposition. He has swarms of gunmen behind him, and his strength consists in the fact that the meagre militia of the Opposition cannot venture upon the hazards of a civil war. It is an abnormal phase, not without parallel in history. Its duration depends upon the personality and frenzied violence of the individual who professes to love his country so much that he must deprive it of free government. Mussolini came up as the saviour of his country, but its liberator has yet to appear.

Mr. Patel Re-elected.

The prodigious pother created against Mr. V. J. Patel's presidentship of the Corporation has ended with his re-election to the Chair. By 50 votes to 45, Mr. Patel has been welcomed back to the office he resigned. In his natural elation, Mr. Patel delivered a long discourse on the circumstances of his resignation and re-election. The ceremony would have been complete even if Mr. Patel had refrained from moralising upon the inwardness of his victory. His defeat would, no doubt, have been interpreted by loyalists as reflecting the burning sentiment of Bombay that it is the duty of the President to *salaam* itinerant satraps in unconditional fealty. Mr. Patel declined Viceregal invitations without consulting the Corporation, a course which more than one member deemed indiscreet while appreciating his attitude towards the dispenser of superlative justice to India. The majority who restored him to office clearly indicated that they did not regard his independence as a mortal offence. The pro-official brigade wanted to clinch the censure-vote with a final repudiation of his presumption; there they deserved to fail in spite of their activities in honour of the expectant Mr. Javle. The agitated protest of Mrs. Hodgkinson was out of place. She said that she disapproved his conduct towards our beloved Viceroy; she would continue protesting against it. She had better not, because the rate-payers differ from her regarding the President's obliquity. Mr. Patel's re-election has demonstrated the opinion of the Corporation after calmly reflecting upon the event. Public opinion regarding the duty of genuflections before the Viceroy has been respected. Since Mr. Patel will shortly leave for Delhi, his election is not much of a convenience, but the demonstration was necessary for the sobering of the loyalist caucus.

The Heresy-Hunt Begins.

One of the minor, if deplorable, consequences of the decline of the Non-co-operation movement has been the strengthening of the forces of social reaction in the Hindu community. We do not regret this since we believe that the elementary human rights of those whom the "higher" castes in their arrogance call the "untouchables" will, like all rights, have to be won after a struggle and not be secured by idle sympathies. What the social purists and the bulwarks of Hindu "religion" desired at Mulji Jetha Market has happened in Bhavnagar. The orthodox elements in that city have been frightened by the desire of Mahatma Gandhi to permit no segregation of the "untouchables" in the pandal of the Kathiawad Political Conference over which he is presiding. To the pious people who objected to this reasonable proposal, religion seems to be in danger: a "religion" that forbids intercourse with a fellow-being unless he leaves the Hindu fold and appears as a trousered *saheb*. The religious sense is herein perverted; for no true religion could ordain such inhuman inhibitions: the true antithesis, even for hygienic purposes, is not between a Shudra and a Brahmin but between uncleanliness and cleanliness: and for sanitary purposes, it is necessary to insist, not on the exclusion of the Shudras but on their cleanliness. But the pseudo-scientific cant of the bigoted is only an excuse. For in every country and in every age, those in authority always try to show that their authority is a part of the religion of the country.

THE VOICE OF THE ALLY.

FRENCH OPINION ON ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF EGYPT.

The journal "L'Egypte" the official organ of the "Comite" France-Egypte" in Paris brought out a remarkable issue on 5th December last. It starts its indictment of British policy in Egypt with quotations from Mustafa Kamel' utterances, and a feeling exhortation by Juliette Adam, the well-known French writer, who tells the Egyptians: "Defeat is never a matter of decisive calamity to a people who will not accept it as such. There are no vanquished except those who consider themselves vanquished." She exhorts the Egyptians "not to renounce their past, to depend solely on their own efforts." "Your rights" she tells them, "will have more value if you obtain them after a struggle, than when you have them as a gift." Mustafa Kamel's opinion of the Egyptian people expressed on 20th July 1906, in a stirring speech is quoted. He says: "No, the Egyptians are not a race of fanatics, they are, I say it again, a people the most tolerant on the face of the earth. If you call their Muslim sentiment fanaticism, why don't you call that sentiment also fanatic which made the English with Gladstone at their head, sympathise with the Christians in the Orient?.....The Sudan, which is the very soul of our country and for which we have suffered so much in men and money has been snatched away from us by English politicians. It is a heart-wound from which all Egyptians bleed..... ...In claiming her liberty Egypt is not asking for charity, but demanding the vindication of a right, recognised and incontestable."

These are words, says this French organ of Egyptian national effort to secure sympathy for the cause on the continent, "these are words which one must cherish. There are others which one must not forget."

English Promises.

Those are words of English statesmen like Sir Charles Dilke, of Chamberlain, of Gladstone and of Salisbury. Dilke said in July 1882 when he was Foreign Secretary: "Great Britain has no ambitious views with respect to Egypt. She is really to submit to the concert of powers in Europe the definite settlement of the Egyptian question." Joseph Chamberlain said in December of the same year: "We shall be preparing for bitter regrets for our posterity if we create a new Ireland in the East. What we desire is to assure to Egypt order, prosperity and *independence*" Gladstone said in the House of Commons in 1895 that "Her Majesty's Government is determined not to stay in the Sudan a day longer than is absolutely necessary." Even Salisbury affirmed in 1898 that: "the Valley of the Nile has always belonged and will always belong to Egypt." Mustafa Kamel, the young Egyptian leader who died unfortunately a premature death, said in 1906 that "even if some English politicians of recent times affected to forget these promises and engagements, the Egyptians themselves would never forget them."

French Press on England's Later Policy.

The French Press which expressed the opinions of the *Bloc National* gives prominence to the remarks of the "Daily Chronicle" (London) of 24th November last; this 'cynical avowal' runs as follows: "If we accept to be judged by the League of Nations" says the London paper, "the judgment will certainly be given against us, because the League has a tendency to base its decisions on purely legal arguments. We are, however, rather weak in that type of defence in the present case."

The "Oeuvre" asks in verse "Yesterday it was the petrol of Mosul, to-day it is the water of the Nile, what will England demand to-morrow?"

The "Matin" gives prominence to the news of a former Colonial Administrator of France in Africa, who says "Joe Chamberlain and Disraeli—rest in peace! Stanley Baldwin continues and links up your prescriptive tradition!! As punishment for the Sardar's murder, England decides to irrigate the whole Gezireh area. This vast triangular plain has its apex at Khartum, and its base on the Ethiopian Frontier. It will mean for England an acquisition of cotton area, seven times larger in commercial value than the present American output. And some people still believe that the Sudan is not a matter of rigid commercial interest to Britain!! Why the "London Times" was enthusiastic and acclaimed the Gezireh decision as inaugurating a new era of commercial prosperity!!

The "Temps" in spite of its efforts to assure a "pose of neutrality" cannot help remarking that "the British Government would do well in not going back on the agreement with the Egyptians in 1922 and in not imposing upon them a humiliating regime."

The "Journal des Debats" says that "in their proud boast of a highly-civilised race the English deny in other races whom they dominate over the capacity of self-government. They have always treated Oriental people with contempt. The contempt is *returned*, and the English do not realise their own folly."

A writer in the "Ere Nouvelle" gives a serious warning to England. He says: "This is an English victory, but a victory which is fragile. Silent Egypt to-day is not contented Egypt. The people are silent, but they are preparing their revenge. England is condemned by her victory itself, to perpetual inquietitude and to a practically military regime in Egypt. How long can that last?"

*the Egyptian leader Kamel—not Kemal.

MUSSOLINI'S MUZZLE.

"CARTE BLANCHE" TO PREFECTS

MILITIA BEING MOBILISED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rome.—The measures foreshadowed by Sgr. Mussolini yesterday have already been put into operation. It is alleged that subversive elements had planned to produce a state of anarchy by taking possession of the railways and had already set on foot several attempts at terrorism., Government has now ordered reinforcement of the Fascist Railway Militaria, instructed the Prefects throughout the country to continue searches of houses and offices of dangerous leaders and to dissolve political clubs when found guilty of conspiring against the interests of the country.. The Prefects have also been authorised to mobilise the local Fascist Militia to assist the police and Carabinieri in safeguarding order. The authorities believe that these measures, coupled with the maintenance of the muzzling policy in respect of the Opposition press, will curtail the strength of the Opposition.—Reuter.

DRY AND SUNNY.

WEATHER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The series of gales which has swept Britain has abated and the weather was dry and sunny in London, to-day. Meteorologists, however, doubt whether the improvement will continue. Although the sea has moderated, the Channel steamers have encountered heavy weather. Princ Charles, a son of the King of the Belgians, who is a naval cadet in the British Navy was a passenger by the Ostend mail steamer "Stad" which reached Dover yesterday, 22 hours after leaving Ostend. The vessel with fifty passengers, more than half of whom were British soldiers coming on leave from Cologne, was unable to make Dover and anchored near the South Goodwin lightship for the night. The Prince, who was returning from Christmas leave, took part in a sing-song by the troops which helped to pass the time until the gale moderated in the morning and Dover was reached.

At Bargoed, South Wales, the floods caused a landslide and a mineral train toppled over an embarkment, the driver and fireman being killed.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLIES' PALACE.

COMPETITION FOR BEST DESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Geneva.—The International Jury will meet shortly at Geneva to determine the conditions of the international competition for the best designs for the palace for the Assemblies of the League of Nations. Sir John Barnett will represent Britain on the jury which will have at its disposal 100,000 francs as prizes for the best plans.

BRITAIN AND OPIUM.

"OBSERVER" ON DELEGATION'S STATUS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The 'Observer' referring to the Opium Conference says:—

Sir Malcolm Delevingne has hitherto played his part with the greatest ability and goodwill. Nevertheless, it seems unanswerably clear that a British delegation directly representative of Cabinet responsibility should be sent to Geneva, this week.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING.

EXHIBITION TREASURER ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The treasurer of the Delhi Arts Exhibition has been arrested in Calcutta. It is alleged that the accused after robbing the Exhibition Treasury of about Rs. 7,000 had bolted away. He will now be brought to Delhi to stand his trial.

The vernacular Press alleges that valuable articles from the palace of the Maharaja of Nabha are being auctioned by the new Administration. About 72 silk curtains have been recently auctioned off for a paltry sum of Rs. 130.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

The Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference wire from Moradabad city:—

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference in Moradabad holds its sittings from 11th to 14th inst. in the Town Hall grounds. A grand pandal is being erected. Information is being received about the arrival of guests. The Reception Committee has almost finished its work. Lodging arrangements are being made for guests near the pandal. The town is being decorated for the procession of the President. Ulema and other leaders are requested to attend the Conference in view of the important occassion.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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FINANCE CONFERENCE.

INTEREST IN INFORMAL TALKS.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Jan. 4.

The great interest which continues to be taken in the Conference of Finance Ministers beginning on Wednesday in Paris is concentrated not upon its formal business which will be to deal with various points arising out of the application of the Dawes scheme but upon informal exchanges which are considered certain upon the question of inter-Allied indebtedness. A Cabinet meeting being held to-morrow in Downing Street is expected by the newspapers to do little in regard to this matter beyond reaffirming the British policy which has already been made perfectly clear.

"OBSERVER'S" SURVEY.

Surveying the situation, "The Observer" recalls that so far as Britain is concerned "Inter-Allied debts are regarded as private debts and as individual concerns between creditor and debtor. If the United States gives better terms to France than those to Britain then Britain obviously is penalised by the United States for having been the first debtor of the United States to pay. But, British policy takes no notice of this injustice and holds that the United States has every right to make what arrangements she pleases with France. But, Great Britain is concerned in one way. The five years' moratorium so far conceded to France by Great Britain in automatically extending the period of the French Treasury Bills could be justified only by the theory that France could not afford to pay. The moratorium was tantamount to a British loan of further cash to France. If France proposed to use this cash to pay America before paying back Britain then Britain could intercede and refuse to accept the transaction as neither reasonable not honourable. Therefore if France funds her debt to America she will be expected to pay her debt to Great Britain *pari passu*, that is up to at least an equal extent. Great Britain claims no interest in the American settlement with France and by the same token reserves her full right to make her own terms with France."

"The Observer" continues:—

"Great Britain is prepared to recognise the principle that payment should depend proportionately upon the ability to pay. If, therefore, M. Clementel asks for a kind of Dawes treatment of the French Debt then London will, of course, be prepared to grant to Italy what she advocated for an ex-enemy but it can be done only if America shares the sacrifice. Obviously the British Treasury could not submit British assets to Dawes treatment and retain British obligations intact. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Balfour in 1922, Mr. Bonar Law in 1923 and Mr. Churchill in 1924 have consistently offered to cancel inter-Allied debts either by scaling down British assets to the exact level of British obligations or by a formal cancellation all round, this ought to offer no difficulty. Great Britain makes this historic offer at the cost of some one thousand million pounds worth of debts owed o her."—B. O. W.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE ZONE.

ALLIED NOTE PRESENTED TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin—The British, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors with the Belgian Minister called on Dr. Marx at 12.30 to-day, and presented to him the Allied Governments' note with regard to the evacuation of the Cologne zone.—Reuter.

"HERESY-HUNT."

"SRI SHANKARACHARYA'S MESSAGE."

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty writes to us as follows:—

I have read in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper the report about yesterday's "Hindus' Meeting" in the Hall of the Mu'ji Jetha Market and the message of "Shri Shankaracharya of Shri Shrada Peetha" is also there sympathising with the object of the meeting. Sir, many visitors are coming to me to enquire whether His Holiness Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji, Shri Shankaracharya of Shri Sharda Peeth and representative of Shri Shankarachaya of Shri Govardhan Peetha had actually sent this message. I have already satisfied them with the information that it was Swami Shri Raj Rajeshwarashram's message and not that of His Holiness Shri Bharati Krishna Teerth's that was delivered at the meeting. Will you kindly publish this in your paper so that the misunderstanding may be easily removed? His Holiness Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji is at present residing in Shri Shrinjeri Matha of Ranebennur in Dharwar District where he is the honoured guest of the Shankaracharya of Shringeri Matha. Anybody who wishes to know His Holiness' view may communicate with him, but your readers will remember that last year he expressed his views on this subject of universal brotherhood in unmistakable terms from the presidential chair of Shri Hindu Maha Sabha.

AUSTRALIAN MARITIME DISPUTE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sydney.—Additional steamers have been laid in consequence of ship-owners' refusal to pick up seamens from the Communist hall which the Seamens' Union stipulated was the only place from which seamen could be obtained.—Reuter.

PEACE ATTEMPTS FAIL

IBN SAUD MOVES FORCES TOWARDS JEDDAH

ADVANCE-GUARDS ROUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Jeddah.—Having rejected the final attempts to bring about peace, Ibn Saud moved his forces towards Jeddah. Advance-guards reached the outskirts of the town yesterday morning, but were driven off by Emir Ali's forces.—Reuter.

TRADING IN SLAVES.

COMING DEBATE IN LORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Trading in slaces in Africa India and Arabia will form the subject of a debate in the House of Lords in February. The initiative in this matter has been taken by Lord Buston who has given a notice that he will ask Government whether reports on slavery which the Lord President of Council undertook to call for in 1923, have as yet been received, whether the League of Nations asked to be supplied with all available information on the subject whether reports are being published, and what reply has been sent to the League.—Reuter.

ITALIA LIBERA.

DISBANDMENT DECREED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rome.—Government, has decreed the disbandment of the Italia Libera, the ex-service men's party, headed by General Peppino Garibaldi on the ground of its alleged anti-constitutional and seditious programme. The disbandment is being carried out without any incident.—Reuter.

REVIVAL OF SANATAN DHARMA.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA TO TAKE PRACTICAL STEPS.

Mahumahopadhya Jindeva Misra wires from Benares:—

In continuation of their meeting presided over by Kaviraj Umacharnji on 27th December last the Benares Pandits elected yesterday Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga the permanent President of the Kashi Pandit Samaj and also Kaviraj Biseshwar Prasad Sastri Sankhyatirtha was elected the permanent representative. The first public session of the said Samaj will be held in February next when Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga will take up the practical cause of the revival of Sanatan Dharma.

BURMA COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

Election took place to-day for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by Mr. J. A. Maung Gyi, Minister of Agriculture, Excise and Forests, being appointed Judge of the High Court of Rangoon. Those were two candidates for the seat, Dr. B. A. Yin, President of the Rangoon Corporation and Mr. Ba Shin, Bar-at-Law. Polling was keen at all the booths and went on till four in the evening.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ENTERTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The garden party, given yesterday evening, by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, in his compound, in honour of Lala Lajpat Rai, was a grand success in every way. Officials and non-officials responded in large numbers to his invitation, and among those present were, the Hon. the Law Member, Messrs. V. V. Srinivas Iyengar and V. Ramesam, Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General and the Collector of Madras. After music, the party were served with refreshments on a lavish scale, and Lalaji had a pleasant conversation with many of his old friends.

It is noteworthy that some distinguished members of the "Justice" Party were also present.

Lalaji left for Pondicherry last night to meet Sjt. Arabindo Ghose, and is expected back to-night. He will address a public meeting to-morrow. I understand that a large sum has been collected by him for the Kohat Refugees Fund.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 5.

Sir Percy Thomson of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee speaking on Sunday evening on the British Fiscal Administration at Benares said that customs and excise duties in England were entirely for revenue purposes and not imposed for protective purposes as in India. The tendency in this country was to restrict sale of liquor as far as possible and if that was adopted further it was possible that there would be a falling off in the excise revenue It would then be necessary to replace it by some other tax. At first some kind of a Death Duty as in England seemed to be the proper substitute.

RAJA SIR HARI SINGH.

WILL HE SUCCEED TO GADI?

AGITATION IN KASHMIR.

From London to the Vale of Kashmir is a far cry, but it seems that the details of the Robinson case are now the absorbing topic of discussion in Srinagar. The proceedings in the court of Lord Darling have stirred feelings of uneasiness in Kashmir, and questions as to any action contemplated by His Highness the Maharaja are passing from mouth to mouth.

As may be imagined, Raja Sir Hari Singh occupies an unenviable position in the midst of his people in Kashmir. His popularity is declared to be on the wane, and influences are at work to press the claims of the Maharaja's adopted son, the elder son of the Maharaja of Poonch, a near relative of the Maharaja of Kashmir, to the throne.

Sir Hari Singh has already left Kashmir, on three months' leave, and he is now in Palanpur (near Kashmir) as a guest of His Highness the Nawab, who is an old friend of Sir Harisingh.

It is reported that the Government of India have asked Sir Hari Singh if he would find it convenient to go to London in connection with the lawsuit pending. Sir Hari Singh, however, is reported to be unwilling to go to London, if it can be avoided; but, if his presence is absolutely necessary in London, it is stated, he will leave for England direct from Palanpur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir is at present in Calcutta. His Highness is slightly indisposed, but he is making rapid progress towards recovery.

ORTHODOX MAHARAJA

What His Highness's attitude now is towards Sir Hari Singh is, of course, not known, but that he is stated to have been greatly distressed by the publicity given to the Robinson case goes without saying. When it is realised that His Highness is an orthodox Hindu—some go so for as to say, ultra-orthodox—and that he is 75 years of age and has always avoided the scorching breath of scandal with assiduous care the silence he has so far maintained on the subject of the recent case is more eloquent than words.

The report published in a Bengali paper that His Highness the Maharaja had approached His Excellency the Viceroy with suggestions regarding the question of succession to the Kashmir *gadi* may be discounted as His Highness has been confined to his residence in Calcutta and has been under medical treatment. But there are indications that those who do not regard the prospect of Sir Hari Singh becoming the next Maharaja of Kashmir with composure are bringing pressure to bear upon His Highness the present Maharaja to take steps to have his adopted son nominated as his successor to the *gadi*. This young prince is about 20 years of age, and he has recently passed the Matriculation examination. His Highness the Maharaja has not sent him to any college outside his State, because of the fear that the young prince should be exposed to the danger of undesirable associations once away from parental control.

WANING POPULARITY.

The stipulation made by the Government of India at the time of the adoption of the young prince of Poonch, namely, that it should not interfere with Sir Hari Singh's claim, however, stands in the way of the elevation of the Maharaja's adopted son to the *gadi*. Supporters of the young prince make a strong point of the unpopularity of Sir Hari Singh in Kashmir. Sir Hari Singh, it is stated, lived a detached life in Kashmir, surrounded by his intimate friends. This is reported to have estranged from him many of the influential men in the State, and when the disclosures in the Robinson case were made Sir Hari Singh found himself assailed from all quarters.

His Highnesss the Maharaja, however, has not allowed himself to be swayed by the movement against Sir Hari Singh—at least, as far as it is possible to judge by his actions, but observers of events in Kashmir hold that it will not be long before His Highness will be called upon to take a decisive step to consider the sentiments of his people.

It is at present impossible to say what His Highness will actually do, but that the question of succession will come prominently into view is beyond dispute. Of course the final decision lies with the Government of India, but it will be no easy problem for the Government of India to solve if the agitation in Kashmir gathers force.—The "Englishman."

SITUATION IN SPANISH ZONE.

GEN. SARO AWAITING RE-INFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—It is officially reported from Tangier that the situation in the Spanish zone is as follows:

General Saro is halted at Ainghennon on the frontier of the international zone with 3000 men and is awaiting reinforcements to relieve Mehiesa in Anjera district, the only post remaining to be relieved, after which the Spanish troops will retire to the line established by de Rivera.

The Spanish lost twenty men killed and 171 wounded in the operations on January 1st, 2nd and insurgents invested Segnodla near the international bridge. Spanish aerial bombardments punished villages heavily and six warships bombarded the Cost on January 2nd.

Spanish commands intends to establish posts round the frontier of the international zone.

"AN INVALID ACT"

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL

AGITATION OVER VICEROY'S ASSENT.

PRESS CONDEMNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The public mind is considerably agitated over the action of the Viceroy in giving his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. They consider that it offers but one additional proof of the desperate efforts which against reason and conviction, Lord Reading and the bureaucracy are at present prepared to put forth to rally support to their side All Nationalist papers of Madras strongly resent the action of the Viceroy.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Hindu" says "the way in which the Bill was rushed through the Council was worthy of the severest condemnation. The Bill was originally passed by the Council in the teeth of public opposition, under the pressure of the Non-Brahmin Party Whip.

It is well-known that at the subsequent general election not a few of the Ministerialist defeats were due to the electorate's opposition to this measure." After examining, in detail, some of the obnoxious provisions contained in the Bill, the "Hindu" advises that it would be well if the Ministry will, of its own initiative, bring in an Amending Bill before effect is given to the measure.

The "Swarajya" says:—We are afraid that by giving his ill-considered assent to the Bill, Lord Reading has ignited the beginning of an agitation, which is bound to set ablaze the whole Hindu community in this Presidency.

The "Swadesamitran" says that the unusual course adopted by the Viceroy of issuing a statement, explaining his reasons in itself seems a clear ground for the public to conclude that the Bill stands condemned in substance, and on its merits, but that the Viceroy has assented to the Bill out of political expediency, and with a view to rally support to his side in the critical constitutional fight which is before him than in the just performance of his duties as Governor-General in examining and dealing with its far-reaching provisions. Then again it has to be noted that the Viceroy has had to concede the justice of every one of the contentions that has been put forward against the unconstitutional procedure and methods by which the Bill was forced through the legislature by a perverse Ministry and Governor. He has also clearly indicated that in substance many of the provisions of the Bill are really open to serious objection, and will have necessarily to be rectified, by further legislation; and yet he has not hesitated to assent to a Bill bad in its contents had in its form, and bad in its enactment. It is obvious that the assent has been given solely for the purpose of saving the face of the Ministry that is willing to subserve and carry out the aims and need of the bureaucracy and of the Government."

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S VIEW.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar," Adv cate-General, whom, I interviewed this morning said: "The Viceroy's apology is nothing but an attempt to please both the Ministerial Party and the vast majority of those who objected to the measure. For myself I consider that the Act is an invalid Act, as there was no power under the Government of India Act to return the Bill for reconsideration by the new Council, and as the Bill was not a pending measure which could be continued in the new Council, the other irregularities were sufficient to justify the refusal of assent. I do not believe that those who are affected by the Act will take this lying down. I am totally against the interference of sham legislatures and *benami* Ministries dealing with Hindu religious institutions at all. In my view the reform of religious institutions must be left entirely to the community concerned, and to such unofficial efforts they may make. Nowhere else would such a Bill be allowed to be passed. Moslems would not allow their religious institutions to be affected in this way. This province must decide upon an immediate repeal of this Act. All parties should sink their differences and should show to Government that they are united in this matter. That can only be done if we cease to concern ourselves with abstract propositions and resolve to tackle concrete matters with courage and wisdom. Just as Mahatmaji said our ability to achieve the freedom of the Khilafat was a test of Swaraj, I would say our ability to achieve the freedom of Hindu religious institutions from regulations and control other than purely Hindu regulations and control is a test of Swaraj. A legislature and Government which are not exclusively Hindu have no right to pass a Bill of this description."

ADDRESS TO MAULANA KUTUB-UD-DIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

A public meeting was convened in the District Congress Committee Hall to present a welcome address to Maulana Kutubuddin formerly Editor of "the Khilafat" Delhi. The Maulana, in reply to the address, said that he would engage himself in national work and assured the audience that he would work heart and soul for Hindu-Muslim unity.

DELHI LETTER

PROSPECTS OF NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION

QUESTION OF KUCHABANDIS.

DELHI, Dec. 30.

A slight disturbance took place on Christmas night in the local Exhibition of Arts and Crafts when a few drunken British soldiers made an attack on an innocent crowd of visitors. They began by bombarding the stalls with brickbats and robbing a few stalls of sundry things. This led to an affray in which a few civilians sustained injuries. One man is reported in local newspapers to have succumbed to injuries. Panicky people began to run for their lives, shopkeepers at once closed down their stalls. The soldiers went on merrily with their mischief till the Police came and drove them out of the pandal.

Life is rather dull at present. We are looking forword to the speech-making season which commences with the opening of the Legislative Assembly. Tuesday 20th January has been fixed for the opening of the Assembly. The session promises to be very interesting. The Government of India having enacted the Black Ordinance, will have to face the music. Pandit Motilal's Bill will be there. The Viceroy has not disallowed it. It is the option of the lawyers that the Government of India has no power to kill Motilal's Bill.

The budget will be presented to the Assembly on the 28th February. Sir Basil's statement, it is understood, will not be a sensational one. It will have nothing striking about it. There is no hope for a piece post card yet. It is rumoured some increases in taxation will be effected but who will be hit is not yet known?

KACHABANDIES.

In the ancient days every street in Delhi was a sort of castle in itself. It had gates which used to be closed at the time of disturbances. These barriers used to afford people a good deal of protection. But with the advance of time and new notions of town-planning these gates have been slowly vanishing. During the unfortunate riots however, gates and barriers were erected all over the city, chiefly by the Hindus but the Municipality has recently been trying to have those *Kachabandies* as these gates are called here, demolished. Thereupon the Hindu members sent in an application to the committee to reconsider its decision and to allow the Kuchabandis in the city. The matter was taken up at the last municipal meeting when Mr. Pyare lal, M. L. A. urged that conditions in the city had greatly changed from the time that the first decision of the Municipal Committee was taken. The riots had demonstrated the necessity of such protective measures as barriers and gates at entrances to mohallas and lanes. He proposed that in blind alleys and streets, wherever the residents unanimously asked for it, Kuchabandi should be allowed.

Col. Franklin strongly opposed the proposal and said that these Kuchabandies were signs of communal distrust and suspicion. As long as they remained, there would not be peace and riots would be more likely. A large number of members spoke, the Mussalmans all strongly opposed the proposal while the Hindu speakers equally warmly supported it. Sardar Sobha Singh, a Saikh member said that Kuchabandis were visible proof of the cowardice of Hindu residents. Lal Shiv Naravan proposed an amendment to the effect that each case of *Kuchabandis*, past or future, be considerdered on its own merits. Col. Franklin seconded the amendment as he felt it was a good compromise. The amendment after a lengthy discussion was carried.

AIRSHIP BASE IN BOMBAY.

SIR S. BRANKER CONFERS WITH EXPERTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Sir Sefton Branker left this place to-day for Delhi after conferring with the airship experts from London and the local officials regarding the eligibility of the existing aerodrome which is situated 14 miles from Bombay as the proposed site for the airship base.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KUMBAKONAM, Jan. 5.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President-elect of the Provincial Khilafat Conference, accompanied by Mr. Yakub Hasan and others, arrived here yesterday from Madras and was accorded a warm welcome. The President delivered his address in Urdu and resolutions were passed at the Conference advocating Khaddar and Hindu-Muslim unity. Maulana Shaukat Ali afterwards left for Karikal.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

H. R. H. the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are expected to arrive here on March 2nd. They will stay here for three days and will leave on 5th March for Mysore. Colonel F. C. C. Balfour, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, is in charge of Their Royal Highnesses' programme in Madras.

INDIA'S VITAL NEED.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

GOVT.'S "LAISSER- FAIRE" POLICY.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 4.

The eighth session of the Indian Economic Conference began its sitting at the Arts College of the Benares University to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. Sir Charles Todhunter, the President and the Members of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee were present and several well-known economists from various parts of India are attending as delegates.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, emphasised in his speech the importance of having an Indian School of Economics to study economic questions from the Indian point of view. He acknowledged the services of the Indian Economic Society in that direction and hoped that the Society would be able to take more practical steps in the matter.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares read a paper, in the course of which he pointed out the difficulty of drawing a hard and fast line between Imperial and Provincial taxation in the present liquid state of the constitution of the Government of India.

Referring to industrial development he said:—"We are more prone to talk than to work and more eager for political progress than for economic and material advancement." He urged people to be thrifty, to improve their social and economic position to overcome their differences and to meet on the common platform of nationality.

The following is the full text of the Presidential Address:—

Gentlemen,—I am sincerely thankful to the members of the Economic Association for their having done me the great honour of electing me as their President for the current year. While I very much appreciate the privilege which you have accorded to me of guiding the proceedings of this Conference, I thoroughly realize my deficiency for the post, for I cannot claim to possess a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the science of economics. Those of you who were present at the meeting of the Association when I was elected your President will most probably remember that my name was proposed and approved after a suggestion had been made by the distinguished President of last year's Conference that an industrialist and a business-man who had some knowledge of economic problems on their practical side might be given an opportunity of putting this view-point before the Conference from the Presidential Chair. I have referred at some length to the personal aspect to base thereon a request to you all to overlook any defects you may find in my proposals from the theoretical economic standpoint. I may also add that I have not the personal experience of the economic conditions of other countries that my distinguished predecessor had, and consequently I who "India only know" cannot according to the well-known saying of Kipling know India properly. That is a second defect for which I beg you to excuse me.

Economics should, I think, be the handmaid and not the mistress of Humanities. The typical economic man lived only in the brains of the old economic writers and one feels thankful that it was so and that he did not actually exist. For if he had existed, although he might have been a very successful businessman, he would at the same time have been the most selfish and snobbish person seen on the face of the earth and such a man would not have minded the harm he was doing to others to achieve his object and would have, while getting more money-power, lost his soul.

One of the objects of the Economic Association is "to promote economic science and the dissemination of economic information as may be deemed advisable." The reason for doing this can only be to utilize the knowledge so gained to improve the economic condition of our country-men, many of whom, as you know, are living on the verge of starvation and who have to struggle so hard to obtain the bare means of livelihood that they have no time even for thinking of improving their physical or mental condition. That our country is poor, very poor, is a fact not contested by anybody. Those who have any doubts about it have only to refer to the figures of the comparative wealth of countries in the West or of Japan, on the one hand, and of India, on the other, and they will see how far we are behind all these countries in respect both of accumulated wealth and the average income. Those of us who move round in villages and try to keep their eyes open know that the vast masses of our country-men eke out their existence in such a condition that they do not even realise that there is any better condition of life towards the attainment of which they can strive. The real tragedy is not that a large proportion of our country-men are living from hand to mouth, but that they have been leading this pitiable existence for so a long time that they have lost even the feeling of discontent with the existing state of things or of the desire to improve their condition. If, therefore, our Association and its annual Conference are to be of any use, it is necessary that the information provided by the Association and the discussions carried on at this Conference should be followed up by action both by Government and by the public. It is very often said that 'knowledge is power', but knowledge can only be power if it is utilised in the best interests of the people. For the purpose of facilitating the utilization of such knowledge, it is necessary, I think, that the discussions at these Conferences should be focussed on a few important points and the results of such discussions should be embodied in the form of resolutions, for the guidance of those who have to put them into execution. The President of the last Conference referring to this question said that one of the difficulties in the way of embodying in the resolutions the considered views of such Conferences was "the fact that many members were Government officials and if they passed resolutions contrary to the policy of the Government, Government might find itself in an awkward position."

I do not see any reason why the opinion expressed by professors of economics as economists should be binding on the Governments that employ them, nor do I think that our Provincial Governments are so illiberal as to prevent their officials from giving free opinion on such an important subject as economics, provided, of course, such opinion is given without personal, racial or political bias.

ECONOMICS VS. POLITICS.

I want to refer at some length to the question of political bias because it has been alleged, more often of late than before, that not only economists but even businessmen and industrialists are apt to examine questions not from the economic but from the political standpoint. I have tried my level best to find out the line dividing economics from politics and I honestly confess that I have not been successful in doing so. The more one thinks of economics and its allied subjects, such as labour problems including unemployment, land revenue problems, social reform, trade, tariffs and transport, and even educational problems, one finds that there is so much over-lapping of these subjects that it is difficult to say where one ends and the other begins. Even a purely economic subject like that of protection versus free trade is bound to be examined in each country and decided not only on economic grounds but also on national and practical grounds. The policy of Imperial Preference, so strongly supported by the present British Government, is not based purely on economic principles; its real *raison d'etre* is to draw the Dominions nearer to England than they are at present—a political and not an economic standpoint. Or take the instance of economy in public administration and its effect on savings and consequently on the development of trade and industries. Both industrialists and politicians press for such economy and it is practically impossible to say that one does it on economic grounds and the other on political grounds.

It is but a truism to say that the economic condition of a country depends largely on its industrial development. When we talk of industrial development in this country, we sometimes fail to recognize the fact that agriculture is the staple industry of this country. The percentage of people living on agriculture proper and other allied industries is calculated by various authorities at something between 65 to 85 per cent. and, therefore, in any economic enquiry that is undertaken it is necessary to give the first place to agriculture. Not only should a careful examination into the existing condition of agriculture and agriculturists be undertaken but serious attempts should be made to find out the means of improving the same. The want of labour-saving machinery, the sub-division of land into uneconomic holdings, the lack of cheap and easy credit and the absence of scientific knowledge of agriculture are the main reasons why agriculture in India is in so backward a condition. Any inquiry into agricultural problems will have to include an inquiry into the land revenue system of the country which varies from province to province. One of the first points that will emerge in discussion on the land revenue system is whether land revenue is a tax or rent. If it is a tax, as is argued by many scientific economists, then the question arises why even the owner of the smallest agricultural holding has to pay the land tax without any exemption, while incomes from sources other than land get exemption up to Rs. 2,000 per annum. In this connection, attention may be drawn to an anomaly that while a man who invests in land is not charged income tax, another man who is more enterprising and invest in industries or one who invest in trade and commerce is charged an income tax on the profits that he makes on such investments. In such circumstances, it is not surprising if the richer classes invest their savings in land and thus raise the price of land by undue competition and then try to get a return on their investment in land by rack-renting. Under the existing land revenue system and the Income Tax Act while the smaller landholders have to pay a proportionately large portion of their income as land revenue, the bigger land-lords have, on account of the exemption from payment of income-tax, to pay proportionately less. The problem, complicated as it is, will have to be considered in the light of the existing Hindu and Mahomedan law under which all sons have equal right in the property of the fathers and in accordance with which lands are being sub-divided into uneconomic holdings. The question ought to be tackled as a whole if there is to be a readjustment of the taxation of the country on a correct scientific basis; and I hope the Taxation Committee, whose members I welcome here on your behalf, will have the courage to do so in a scientific spirit and will not be frightened by the cry of the Hindu law of inheritance or vested interests being in danger. The problem of the sub-division of agricultural holdings, though a very difficult one, has been fairly successfully tackled in some provinces, and if economists, social reformers and other political leaders give a definite lead both to Government and the public in this matter, it is not incapable of solution in other provinces as well. Our duty as economists does not end here but it extends to an examination of the several causes which prevent full advantage being taken of the fertility of the soil. So long as our agriculturists are poor, are heavily indebted, and do not enjoy the necessary financial assistance for land development or agricultural improvements, it is not possible for them to get more from the land than what they do at present. The co-operative movement which was started some twenty years back is trying to help in providing money to the members of co-operative credit societies mainly for ordinary agricultural operations at fair rates of interest. But it has after twenty years touched only a fringe of the problem and can do but little more unless Government see their way way to start a State Co-operative Bank for providing cheap long-term capital to the existing Provincial Banks in the various provinces.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

So long as land revenue forms a very large percentage of the provincial revenues, it is the duty of these Governments to adopt a policy of improving the economic, social and intellectual condition of those who live on the land and pay out of its proceeds. Unfortunately, till very recently, Government have followed the *laissez faire* policy of British statesmen and administrators as regards agricultural as well as other industries and as a result things were allowed to drift, agriculturists being left entirely at the mercy of the village money-lender regarding financial facilities both for current agricultural expenses and for improving the land. The great famine of 1899-1900 was an eye-opener and some of these Governments have since then adopted various measures to help the agriculturists and provide scientific agricultural education to enable people to introduce modern and scientific methods of cultivation. While thankfully acknowledging what has been done in this direction, one cannot help saying that the needs of agriculture and agriculturists are not fully realised by high Government officials on the heights of Simla or the plains of Delhi. Even when men who have come in touch with agriculturists as district officers are transplanted to these heights, they very soon forget their old friends, for "out of sight out of mind" applies in this case as in many others. If high Government officials had understood their duties to agriculturists, they would not have opposed the amendment to the Imperial Bank Act which wanted to empower the Bank to extend to co-operative banks, the facilities which it was authorized to grant to joint stock banks. So long as this attitude towards agriculturists continues and there is no change in the mentality of the men in charge of money-power at the headquarters, there is no possibility of any appreciable advance in the condition of agriculture and no chance of agriculturists getting from the soil what their brethren do in other advanced countries. I know this is politics and not economics but I cannot help referring to the policy of Government in so far as it trenches on and affects the economic development of the country. Talking of the general policy of Government towards agriculturists, one cannot fail to mention the existing heavy indebtedness of agriculturists and the necessity of adopting measures, both legal and financial, to eradicate this evil as far as it is possible to do so. The establishment of land mortgage banks somewhat on the lines of the Landschaften of Germany and of conciliation boards with power to examine into old accounts of the Sowcars are some of the measures that suggest themselves to me as likely to prove useful if debt redemption is to be taken up on a systematic basis. Before passing on to other subjects, I desire to urge both Government and Legislative bodies to use the villagers' money in improving villages and not in beautifying district towns, or Provincial capitals, or the Imperial City of Delhi. Let them bear in mind that the villages have the first claim on the money raised from the land and that to spend the same on land is also economically a sound proposition.

One of the results of the adoption of any policy aiming at the prevention of sub-division and fragmentation of lands will be to reduce the number of persons dependent on the land and thus to increase unemployment in villages. Two remedies suggest themselves to me, namely, the development of cottage industries and the drawing of those who are in need of employment to industrial areas, or to such agricultural areas as require more men than are available in that locality for intensive cultivation. While Colonial Governments of Ceylon, the Federated Malaya States, Mauritius and even British Guiana spend money on immigration agencies for the purpose of recruiting unskilled labour, no systematic attempt of this kind has been made by any Indian Provincial Government, except that of Assam in the interest of tea plantations. At present, excepting the statistics prepared by the Bombay Labour Office, there are no regular and exact figures of unemployment in the Provinces. The first necessity is the preparation and publication of such statistics. The Industries Departments must then, in consultation with district officers and the Co-operative Department, find out how many of these people can be employed by the development of the old and the starting of new cottage industries. When this work is done they will be in a position to know the number of men for whom provision has to be made outside the villages, either in their own Provinces or in others. If there is co-ordination between Provinces, it will not be difficult for any Province to find employment for its unemployed in other Provinces. It is only after all efforts have been made to find work for the unemployed in our own country that we can think of emigration to other colonies as a remedy for unemployment. I refer here to the economic side of emigration only as the political side can well be left for the decision of the Committee of the Central Legislature appointed under the Emigration Act.

While the problem of unemployment in reference to unskilled labour does not appear on the face of it to be very difficult of solution, the problem of the unemployment of the middle and the lower middle classes requires very careful consideration to enable correct remedies being devised. The educational policy of Government is to a certain extent responsible for creating or increasing the number of this class of unemployed, and while one feels the necessity of modifying and recasting the entire system of education, one would not be justified to say off-hand as to how and to what extent the policy should be modified. Industrialization on a very large scale, with State aid wherever necessary, and the establishment of a large number of technical schools with a technical institute at their head, have been looked upon as two measures which are likely to meet the needs of the large number of educated and semi-educated young men of the middle class who find difficulty in obtaining suitable employment. This evil of unemployment will go on increasing unless industrialists, politicians, educationists and Government join hands and make an earnest effort to find out the remedies and adopt a bold policy of economic reconstruction.

NEED FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION.

Although the necessity for industrialization has been preached from all platforms and also in the Press, and by none so consistently and ably as by the distinguished President of last year's Conference, Government have, till very recently, closed their ears to all such appeals. As a result, excepting the cotton industry in Bombay and the jute industry in Bengal, no large industry has been able to face foreign competition. The Government of India have imitated and carried out the orthodox free trade policy of Britain forgetting that India's industries were wholly unorganized in the modern sense. John Stuart Mill's dictum about the necessity of protecting *infant* industries was completely ignored, and even when Government appointed the Indian Industries Commission, the terms of reference did not include an inquiry into the tariff policy of the Government. It was only after a policy of protection was adopted by Britain during the War that the eyes of Government were opened to the necessity of similar action being taken in this country, and the Montagu-Chelmsford Report frankly acknowledged that the majority of educated opinion in India was in favour of protection and that Britain could not stand in the way of India's industrial progress. The appointment of the Fiscal Commission was the first tangible result of this change in the angle of vision. A long time, however, elapsed before the recommendations of that Commission were carried into effect and as a result of this delay the premier iron and steel industry in the country is to-day in a precarious condition. Unless Government are more responsive to the industrial needs of the country and show greater active sympathy towards new and infant industries, it is impossible to secure sound and rapid progress in the industrial development of the country. That a sympathetic Provincial Government can do a great deal towards assisting struggling new industries will be seen by studying what the Bihar Government and their Director of Industries with his Board have been able to do in this direction.

Protection, whether in the form of import duties or bounties and even State aid, cannot and will not by themselves bring about the industrialization of the country. The first requisite for the establishment of industries is an enterprizing spirit. This spirit is not entirely absent from our country as can be seen from the industries already started by us. The strength of this spirit is in a sense a barometer of success or failure of new industries and if the industries at present struggling for existence come out successfully through their present trials, we are sure to see a considerable strengthening of the enterprizing spirit amongst our countrymen. Another difficulty in the way of the establishment of new industries is the absence of trained and well-qualified men to work them. The establishment of technological institutes in the Provinces for training men for industries that could suitably be started in these Provinces appears to be an ideal solution. This, however, means both time and money. I would suggest that till such institutions are established, the various Local Governments should send out students, not one or two but by dozens and scores, to various countries to receive such theoretical and practical training as will enable them to handle local organized industries on their return. This, of course, will be only a temporary remedy, but it is a necessary one during the period of transition. Let us hope that the various Governments and Legislative Councils will pay earnest attention to this question and create a large number of scholarship till suitable technological institutes are established in the Provinces.

The industrial development of a country depends to a very great extent on the banking facilities that the industries can obtain. In this country there are three different classes of banks over and above private firms of bankers or shroffs, namely, (1) the Imperial Bank of India formed by the amalgamation of the old Presidency Banks, (2) the exchange banks, and (3) Indian joint stock banks. None of these is in a position to work as an industrial bank, and the one bank that was started with that object in view has been obliged to stop business and amalgamate itself with an existing commercial bank, owing to circumstances over which the promoters had no control. The need for a special type of bank to finance new industries was recognized by the Industrial Commission. After referring to the work done by industrial banks in Germany and Japan, they observe: "We have shown that the lack of financial facilities is at present one of the most serious difficulties in the way of the extension of Indian industries, and we believe that industrial banks, especially under the improved conditions towards which the measures proposed by us are intended to lead, would be a potent means of removing these difficulties and of affording help to industrialists." Further on, they say, "we ask, therefore, for the appointment at the earliest possible date of an expert committee to consider what additional banking facilities are necessary for the initial and for the current finance of industries, what form of Government assistance or control will be required to ensure their extension on sound lines as widely as possible throughout the country and whether they should be of Provincial or Imperial scope or whether both these forms might not be combined in a group of institutions working together." As Government did not take any action on this recommendation for some four years, Professor Kale moved a resolution in the Council of State recommending the appointment of such a Committee. That resolution was accepted by the Council, and yet Government have not, for two years, taken any action in the matter. Is it any wonder if such being our usual experience, we industrialists and business-men begin to think that Government as constituted at present is not in sympathy with the movement for industrialising the country, and that unless it becomes responsible and responsive to public opinion, we can expect very little from it? I fear I am drifting into politics and shall not, therefore, say anything more on the subject.

HAMPERS TO TRADE.

It is a well-known fact that there is a scarcity of floating capital in this country during the so-called busy season, that is, when the export trade in agricultural products is brisk and when large sums of money are required to finance the purchase of these products. This difficulty hampers trade and adversely affects the economic situation in some of the Provinces. Temporary inflation of currency is one remedy and is sometimes resorted to. The other remedy which has so often been pressed upon the attention of Government is the transfer to this country from England of India's balances under whatever heads they may stand in Government's account books. If this suggestion is carried out, it will not only ease the money market during the busy season but this extra money will be of very great use to commerce and industries during the whole year. This money will be able to earn a higher rate of interest in India than what it gets in England and will thus increase the income under the head 'Interest' of the Government of India. It is difficult to understand why Government have not accepted this proposal which has been pressed on their attention by individual Indians as well as by Indian business associations for a number of years.

Another method that would lead to the increase of working capital for commerce and industry is the practising of private and public economy and thus increasing savings under both heads. During the present times of trade depression and slump in the money market, an appeal for private economy is hardly necessary, for many of us who might have been extravagant during the boom period feel the necessity of severe economy to make both ends meet. A great deal, however, still remains to be done as regards economy in public administration and we all earnestly hope and wish that the Central and Provincial Governments will reduce their recurring and non-recurring expenditure and will try to bring down their total expenditure somewhere near its pre-War level. I believe that such retrenchment can be effected without undermining the efficiency of administration or without any cuts in the expenditure on what are commonly called "nation-building departments." If this kind of economy is carried out in public administration, we shall soon find our Finance Members in the happy position of not only having balanced budgets but also being able to reduce taxation. While the the adoption of such measures will take a long time to bear fruition, the work of examining into the incidence of the present system of taxation and recommending a readjustment of taxation on a scientific basis has been entrusted to the Taxation Committee by the Government of India. At the session of the Legislative Assembly held after the appointment of this Committee was announced, a resolution was moved asking for the appointment of an economic inquiry committee. This resolution, in an amended form suggesting also the dissolution of the Taxation Committee, was carried by a majority of the House, against the wishes of Government. No action has till now been taken on this resolution and the Taxation Committee have begun their work and issued their questionnaire which extends over almost all aspects of taxation, but does not include any questions relating to an economic inquiry. When our Association selected subjects for the writing of papers and for discussion thereon they realized that the recommendations of this Committee will very largely affect the economic condition of the various classes of the population and they, therefore, put this item first on their Agenda. The Taxation Committee have come here to listen to our discussion of these subjects, and I am confident the economists assembled in this Conference will throw a great deal of light on the various problems raised in the questionnaire.

While the second item on our Agenda falls partly within the scope of the Taxation Committee's inquiry, it will form the main part of the work of the Economic Inquiry Committee which, I hope, Government will soon appoint as desired by the Legislative Assembly. In this connection, it gives me very great pleasure to note that Prof. Shah, Professor of Economics, Bombay University, and his studious collaborator, Mr. Ambhaita, have collected almost all available information on the subject and after trying to arrive at figures about certain items for which no statistics are available, published their results in the form of a book, the "Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India." Here is very good spade-work done by independent workers in the field of economics, which will prove very useful to any committee that may be appointed by Government to inquire into the economic condition of the country. Although most of us want such an inquiry, we do not want it for the same reasons nor are we agreed as to how to conduct the work. As regards the former, each one wants it because he thinks its results will justify his preconceived notions about the country's economic condition. My object in asking for such an inquiry is that after its results are known, it will be easier to suggest means for improving the condition of the economically backward classes. As regards the methods of enquiry, I think that Government should appoint a committee, of say two economists who have done similar work and two public men who have given serious thought to the subject, to examine all available sources of information and then lay down lines of work for checking the data and for collecting information on subjects for which no data are available. When the lines laid in the committee's report for such work are approved of by the Central and the Provincial Governments, in consultation with the Standing Finance Committees of their Legislatures, the Government of India should appoint a representative committee to carry on the inquiry, giving the committee power to co-opt members from the Provinces.

The subject of the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Government has been so often discussed in the Central and Provincial legislative bodies and the different view-points have been so forcibly expressed by the representatives, both official and non-official, of each that I have practically nothing more to add to what has already been said in the Councils and also sometimes on public platforms. Moreover, as each Province holds strong views on the injustice done to it by the Meston award, I think it but fair not to give voice to the Bombay view-point from the presidential chair at an all-India Conference.

FOREIGN CAPITAL RESTRICTIONS COMMITTEE.

Before I refer to the last item on the Agenda—item No. 4 I have already referred to when speaking about the financial requirements of industries—I would like to place before you for your consideration my views about the work that lies before the Foreign Capital Restrictions Committee. When the Steel Protection Bill was being considered in the Assembly, some members gave expression to the fear that foreign capitalists will take advantage of the situation created by the imposition of new duties and start concerns here to manufacture steel and take all the benefits arising from these duties and indirectly prevent the utilization of Indian money and Indian talent. Reference was made to provisions in the British State Aid to Industries Act to prevent foreign capital taking advantage of the concessions granted under the Act and amendments were moved in the Assembly on similar lines. All these amendments were withdrawn in favour of one moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru after the Commerce Member gave an undertaking that Government will appoint a committee to consider the question in all its bearings. That Committee, consisting of elected members of both Houses of Central Legislature and of the Commerce and Finance Members of the Government of India has been appointed and has just begun its work. The matter, is a very important one as the recommendations of the Committee will have a very great effect on the future industrial development of the country. The Indian Fiscal Commission after hearing witnesses on this question and after discussing the matter could not come to any unanimous decision on the subject. The majority opinion is in favour of the free flow of foreign capital for industries where no special concessions are granted, and of slight restrictions where such concessions are granted; the minority, including the President, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola want definite restrictions being imposed in all cases. Prof. Coyaji, one of the members of the majority, has in his lecture on the subject at the Patna University quoted various economic authorities in favour of allowing foreign capital to come in without any restriction. Equally competent economists in my Presidency feel strongly that such an inflow is economically injurious to the best interests of the country. I do not propose to discuss the question from a theoretical point of view but want to put forward my views from a practical standpoint. That our country is poor and its accumulated wealth is very small compared to the wealth of other countries is a well recognized fact. It is also well known that this wealth, little as it is, is spread over such a large area and distributed amongst so many people—excepting of course a few Indian Princes and big Zamindars—that it is very difficult to draw money from one province to another. As a result of these circumstances, it is very

(Continued on next page.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

NINETEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

CORPORATION PRESIDENT

MR. V. J. PATEL RE-ELECTED

HEALTH OFFICER'S TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED.

After a long time over the Municipal Corporation Hall and galleries were crowded with the members of the public on Monday afternoon who had come to watch the proceedings in regard to the election of a President for the remaining period of 1924-25 in place of Mr. V. J. Patel, who had resigned last month for reasons well-known to the public not only of the city but of whole India. Even some ladies evinced interest in the event and had taken their seats on the gallery nearly half an hour before time. Among the distinguished visitors was also seen Mr. W. Jones, Editor of "Mercantile Guardian" of England, who has come to India from England on a short visit. The House was full as whips of all the parties seemed to have worked hard to bring their representatives in the hall to vote for their nominees. For the presidential *gadi* there were two candidates only, viz., Mr. V. J. Patel and Dr. M. C. Javle. Mr. V. A. Dabholker occupied the chair pending the result of the ballot. He, however, took an opportunity of congratulating Sir Mohmedbhoy Hajibhoy on his receiving the Knighthood and expressed the hope that he would live long to enjoy that honour and that still greater honour was in store for him. He also congratulated Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Assistant Health Officer, on the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal which had been awarded to him.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The election of the President was then proceeded with.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the resignation of Mr. V. J. Patel as President of the Corporation be recorded and that Khan Saheb Katrak, Mr. Tambe and Mr. Shete be appointed scrutineers to examine the ballot papers in connection with the election of the new President.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded and the proposition was carried. A ballot was then taken and the Chairman announced that Mr. V. J. Patel had secured 50 votes against 45 votes of Dr. M. C. Javle. The announcement was hailed with acclamation and cheers which being subsided, Mr. Patel occupied once again the presidential chair amidst prolonged cheers and applause.

MR. PATEL THANKS CORPORATION.

Mr. Patel before proceeding further with the other work on the agenda sincerely thanked the Corporation for the continued and repeated votes of confidence and said since he had resigned there were several members who cast their favours or disfavours, but he had noticed that the Corporation had all along supported him in the chair

Mr. J. M. Mehta: Except on the 1st of December. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patel, continuing, hoped that the Corporation would take him as he was. They knew him well and also his method of work and trusted they would bear with him if he voted against their wishes.

Mr. Patel then recapitulated the reasons of his tendering the resignation. He said H. E. the Viceroy had come to Bombay and a few days before the arrival he received all the invitations to the Viceregal functions. He refused to attend the Viceregal functions and at once intimated the fact to the Corporation as he was their representative. Some members naturally felt annoyed for which he did not find fault with them. They brought a requisition and a meeting was called to consider the action he had taken in the matter. The majority passed a resolution asking him to attend the functions. That resolution was passed before the functions took place and he had time and opportunities to attend the functions. It was, however, against his convictions to attend the functions and he deliberately refused to do so and he regarded his election as a reward for standing by his convictions. He hoped they would take it in the same light.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson: You say, Sir, in your speech that your re-election proves that the Corporation approves of your conduct in refusing to attend the Viceroy's reception. I wish to say, Sir, that I, a member of the Corporation, disapprove of your conduct entirely on that occasion and continue strongly to protest against it. (Shouts of "Order, order.")

President: You may differ from me.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: Mrs. Hodgkinson is not the Corporation.

NEW MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Ramrao P. Desai was then appointed Municipal Secretary in place of Mr. A. A. Moulvi, promoted to the post of the Deputy Commissioner.

LATE MR. LAKHAMSI HIRJI.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola seconded by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret the death on 30th December, 1924, of Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meisheri who as a member of the Corporation for three years rendered useful service to the city. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

GRANT TO VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Vigilance Association requesting that a generous grant be made in aid of the rescue work which was to be performed by the Association. It was stated that in November, 1920, as a result of joint efforts of several organisations interested in social welfare, the Social Purity Committee of Bombay came into existence. In June, 1923, at a meeting of representatives of organisations working for the social betterment in the city the Social Purity Committee was re-constituted and at a public meeting held on 21st November last the Bombay Vigilance Association was formed. It was now their intention to issue an appeal for funds to undertake the work that was waiting to be done by having a small bungalow somewhere near the brothel area to give shelter to women and girls who might be induced to leave their life of shame.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved that an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 be given to the Association.

Mr. Byramjee said the Association was doing silent good work and deserved support. Government had given them Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 more had been collected since then.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram in opposing the motion said it was time they cried halt in meeting the far too many appeals for help that they were receiving every month. The Corporation was not a charity organisation and moved an amendment that the Association's letter be recorded.

The original motion was agreed to and a grant of Rs. 3,000 was approved.

GRANT TO CATHERINE RESCUE HOME.

Another appeal from the St. Catherine Rescue Home, Palli Hill, for a subsidy was next considered and on the motion of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim a grant of Rs. 3,000 was voted for this Home.

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation then resumed discussion on the question of extending the term of office of Dr. J. E. Sandiland, as Executive Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month for a further term of five years from 2nd February, 1925, as recommended by the Establishment Committee.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy had proposed and Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded that the Corporation approve of the extension of the term of office of Dr. Sandiland as recommended.

Mr. J. Baptista opposed the motion and said Dr. Sandiland was too old and physically unfit to continue work.

The Municipal Commissioner said Dr. Sandiland was perfectly healthy both in mind and body and capable of discharging duties satisfactorily.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the Establishment Committee's report be recorded and that fresh applications be invited to fill the place of Dr. Sandiland on the expiration of his term of office.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji admired the work of Dr. Sandiland and said since his appointment epidemics like cholera, smallpox, plague and influenza had a great deal abated. If the Corporation did not extend his appointment it would be a very poor reward for his good services tt the city.

The amendment was negatived and the original motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-10 p.m. to-day.

Mr. V. J. Patel then was again given an ovation and was profusely garlanded by the Nationalist Party.

COMMOTION IN BHAVNAGAR

BOYCOTT OF PARISHAD URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 5.

The citadel of Brahmin and Nagar orthodoxy in Bhavnagar has been stirred to its very depths by the coming of the Mahatma in their midst as President of the Kathiawar Rajakiya Parishad. The Mahatma announced his acceptance of Presidentship of this Conference in a leading article in "Navajivan," wherein he repeated his belief in the two-fold programme of Khaddar and the removal of untouchability as the two main items to be carried out by the workers of the Parishad. He desired the organisers of the Conference would not make any distinction against the Depressed Classes in the Conference pandal. He assured them he would occupy a seat in the same bloc with them in case any invidious distinction were made. When the organisers proceeded with their work of erecting the mandap untouchability was not thought of. The so-called Sanatanis who posed as defenders of pure Hindu Religion arranged a public meeting exhorting people not to attend the Parishad as there was no distinction made in the seating accommodation. The leaders of this agitation approached different communities and asked them to pass resolutions boycotting the Rajakiya Parishad. Messrs. Gulabray Desai Dolatray, Vakil and Manshanker Pitamberdas have joined the Sanatanis, and about three Brahman sub-castes have already passed resolutions forbidding people from their fold attendance at the Conference on the pain of ex-communication. Yesterday, the Nagar Community followed suit. Never it is said was excitement pitched so high as it was witnessed at their communal gathering. It is heard they have decided to boycott this function even if reserved accommodation for believers in untouchability is provided in the pandal.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth of "Saurashtra" arrived in Bhavnagar yeserday. He approached the leaders of the orthodox agitation and requested them to be calm and promised to move the Working Committee on their behalf to provide reserved accommodation in the pandal. Prominent workers were agreeable to his view. They distributed a hand bill to that effect in town and solicited united and royal reception to Mahatmaji, when he arrives in the city. The Working Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the question of reserved accommodation. It is probable the majority of the Working Committee will approve of the suggestion and the commotion will subside.

INDIA'S VITAL NEED.

(Continued from previous page.)

often difficult to start large but sound industrial concerns without borrowing money from outside. The Tata Iron and Steel Company had to borrow from outside in the form of debentures and many other companies have to do the same. The question for solution is, therefore, whether the establishment of new large industries should be postponed till we get money within the country, either from individuals or from Government, or whether we should borrow foreign capital on our own terms. Speaking for myself, I am in favour of borrowing from outside at fair market rates of interest on condition that the borrowed capital does not become the master of the concern in whose interest it is borrowed. If the price asked for lending the money includes control I would not pay that price.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Mercantile Marine Committee which was appointed by Government in accordance with the resolution of Sir Sivaswami Iyer moved in and accepted by the Legislative Assembly, submitted its report some nine months back. I was a member of that Committee and would like to place on record my Indian colleagues' and my appreciation of the fairness of the attitude adopted by the Chairman, Captain Headlam, nd Sir John Biles in the examination of the various questions that came up before the Committee as also to their sympathy towards India's aspirations to have her own Mercantile Marine The item on the Agenda about the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine was put there to enable economists to find out the amount of economic drain suffered by the country on account of all her ocean traffic—both passenger and freight—being carried in non-Indian ships. In the evidence given before the Committee this drain was put at 30 crores of rupees by one witness while another witness said it varied from 20 to 70 crores from the pre-War times to the post-War period. Mr. Findlay Shirras says: "The total expenditure for shipping services may accordingly be taken at 22.15 crores." Mr. S. N. Haji puts down the gross earnings of the mercantile marine engaged in Indian trade at 57.08 crores. Probably one of the reasons for this is that while one economists gives the net drain to the country the other gives the gross figure. Mr. Haji has made his calculations on three different bases and arrives at practically the same results. It is for you economists to study the systems adopted by each authority, check the figures, and give us and the public your results.

Although we cannot expect to benefit in the near future by the results of our discussions at this Conference I am hopeful that if we all—business-men, economists, and also leaders of public thought in other fields—combine to work continuously, systematically, and whole-heartedly for the economic development of the country, we may see the rate of progress to be more rapid than it has been in the past. Ours is but to work, the rest lies in Higher Hands.—

"So, take and use Thy work:
Amend what flaws may lurk,
What strain o'the stuff, what warpings past the aim!
My times be in Thy hand!
Perfect the cup as planned!"

DUTIES OF MUNICIPALITIES.

PROF SHAH'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 5.

At the Indian Economic Conference Prof. K. T. Shah speaking on Municipal finance in India said there was much room for Municipalities to take up public enterprises of a productive character which would not merely abolish the necessity of imposing taxes but would actually make presents to public citizens. Such Municipalities existed in Germany and the citizenship of such Municipalities was a proud privilege. He suggested that Municipalities could supply pure milk free to all babies in their area. A Municipality, he said, could not exist on the mere economy of things.

There was then an interesting discussion on Prof. Shah's observations, which were considered by several speakers as not practicable. Mr. Shah vigorously defended his points.

DIRECT TAXES IN INDIA.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 5.

Interesting discussion took place at the Indian Economic Conference to-day on the papers on the future of "Direct taxes in India" by Prof. Gurmukh Singh and on the function of the income-tax in the fiscal system of India by Prof. Gyan Chand, both of the Benares Hindu University.

Prof. Gurmukh Singh in his paper questioned the claim of the Government to be owners of land. He agreed with Mr. Baden Powell that land revenue in India was not rent but tax in agricultural incomes and and should therefore be assimilated into general scheme of taxes on income. He pointed out that if state were real owner of land and were as enlightened as it professes to be it would not surely have allowed people to go on sub-dividing land and make holdings uneconomic and thereby injure its own and their interests. Government had, however not used its theory of state ownership, erroneous as it surely was, for improving the condition of land or of proprietors but to maintain the unjust system of taxation and to oppose the much-needed reform and Government had in the past done grave injustice to the small peasant proprietors and for political reasons shown mildness towards large landholders. After strongly advocating the abolition of permanent settlement Prof. Singh pointed out the defects in the present incometax system. In conclusion Prof. Singh suggested that inheritance duties should be levied on the same principles at taxes on income.

Dr. John Mathai disagreed with some of the views of Prof. Gurmukh Singh. He said that there would be no need of increases in monetary taxes if people had only rendered their voluntary services. He was of opinion that the present limit of incometax exemption was low and need to be lowered and not raised.

Mr. Joshi stated that land revenue collected in rural areas should be spent for the benefit of the rural population.

Prof. K. T. Shah said they were simply thinking of values in exchange in terms of cash without consideration of values in use.

Prof. C. I. Hamilton maintained that state was the owner of land and believed that he was quite right in protesting that all values in the world could be expressed in terms of money.

Prof. J. Kellock said state in India must be very careful not to tax lower agricultural income as it would touch on the legitimate wages of labour and like a good landlord the state should expend on improvements of agriculture.

SIR N. MACLEOD AMONG SCOUTS.

X'MAS DISPLAY AT KARWAR.

30 Scouts of the first and second Shivaji troops of the Karwar High School were taken to Sadashivgad fort across the Kali river on a day's trip on the Durbar day. This occassion was utilized as a cooking test of such of those as were eligible for a second class badge.

In the X'mas week 50 scouts camped on the plains in the eastern corner of Karwar a mile and a half from the Bazar. They had the honour of entertaining there, the Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Mr. G. Davis, the District Judge on the 26th. They were shown the monkey and Ashanti bridges, built by scouts and other displays. Sir Norman MacLeod in a brief speech expressed his delight at meeting scouts at such close quarters and complained the younger ones on their smart display. He hoped many more would join and make this movement a great success.

The next day the public of Karwar were invited. Before a vast audience of a thousand people of all stations in life the scouts demonstrated the uses of those bridges and also displayed fire-brigade work and rescue, which was made thoroughly realistic. The camp fire was lit at 5-30 p.m. and a programme of recitations, burlesques and imitations of domestic animal cries was gone through to the immense delight of the huge assembly. Capt. B. Shah I.M.S. presided and Mrs. R. M. Maxwell distributed the badges and prize books. Mr. Maxwell who was to have presided, was unavoidably absent. The Scout masters Mudbhatkal and Chandawarkar were responsible for the excellent organisation of these scout displays.

On the New Year's day the scouts paraded through the main streets of Karwar to the tune of the scout flute band.

MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH!

BENARES SUPPORTS CONGRESS YARN FRANCHISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 5.

At a crowded sitting of the Benares Hindu University Parliament, the proceedings of which were listened to by Sir Charles Todhunter and the Maharajah of Benares, a resolution expressing that the yarn franchise of the Indian National Congress was wrong, was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Vigorous speeches in support of the resolution were made by Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, while Mr. Sriprakas and Prof. Kripalini opposed it.

Official and Personal.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has sent in his resignation of the membership of the Council of State.

The Ballot held on Monday for the election of Chairman of the Bombay Millownord Association for 125 resulted in the election of Mr. N. N. Wadia C.I.E. of Messrs. the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Coy., Itd.

Calcutta, 4th January:—Sir Francis Oppenheimer arrived at Belvedere to stay.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading lunched with the officers of the Calcutta Light Horse at the Eden Gardens.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed who has returned from England reached Aligarh on Monday morning and was given a most enthusiastic reception at the station by his friends.

PLAGUE AT SALEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SALEM, Jan. 5.

Plague is raging here and all streets in town such as Shenapet, Kitchupalayam, and a portion of Georgai and the Fort are infected with rat-falls. People have evacuated their houses and are living in sheds. Preventive measures are being taken to prevent further spread of the disease.

NATAL BOROUGH ORDINANCE

NOTICE OF MOTION IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has given notice of his intention to move the enclosed resolution at the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commences on 19 February:—

1. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to communicate through the Secretary of State for India to His Majesty's Government, its sense of indignation at the action of the Governor General, South Africa, in assenting to the Natal Borough Ordinance, and to urge the Government to advice the Crown to disallow the Ordinance under 65 of the Sounth African Act.

2. That the President of this Council be requested to communicate to the family of the late Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, its sense of profound sorrow at his sad and premature death, and its sincere and grateful appreciation of the distinguished services he rendered, during his terms of office as Secretary of State for India to the Cause of India's freedom.

3. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take such steps as may be necessary for the amendment of the Bombay Electoral Rules with a view to removing the sex disqualification for election or nomination to the Bombay Legislative Council.

4. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take steps to encourage and develop the Aurvedic System of Medicine and with that end in view, to establish an Ayurvedic Medical College at suitable centre.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOY'S UNION.

The Managing Council of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, have decided to publish a short history of the growth and development of the New English School, Bombay, started and conducted by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni. Those who have taken great interest and care in the affairs of the School and were also intimately connected with the working of the same are requested, on behalf of the Managing Council of the Union, to write in short their own views and impression in that connection. The account should be informative and instructive but should not exceed 700 words. The account is to be published in Marathi and English as well and persons interested my select the medium for their contributions out of the two. While writing, a mention of the special features containing reference to the boys' activities from time to time of the School should be specially made. The account should cover the period since the inception of the School to the time when the change in name was effected.

As the Opening Ceremony of Nasik Arts College of the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay, is to take place on the 28th. January 1925 at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Nasik, the Council are anxious to get this account printed before that date, so that it might be circulated at the time. Looking importance and urgency of the matter the contributors, it is hoped, will send in their contributions on or before the 10th inst. Individual letters are already sent to the members of the Union and also nonmembers but in the absence of exact addresses of all past students and teachers of the School, this request is made through the press. The printed rough outline for the information of the writers is ready and can be had from the Secretary, D.G. Kale, Phatak's Chawl, Villa Parla Post Andheri Dist Thana.

KARACHI PORT.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the port of Karachi for December 1924 show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1,88,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 4,80,00,000 the former being an increase of Rs. 76,00,000 and the latter of Rs. 1,96,00,000 (seventynine per cent on the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The progressive totals for the nine months ending December show an increase of 5,80,00,000 under imports and 8,46,00,000 under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year in December. The principle increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 67,00,000 (plus 34,00,000). Oils valued at Rs. 15,00,000 (plus 13,00,000), sugar 6700 tons valued at Rs. 20,00,000 (plus 4,000 tons and Rs. 9,00,000 and machinery valued at Rs. 11,00,000 (plus Rs. 6,00,000) while a decrease occurred under metals valued at Rs. 13,00,000 (minus 3,00,000) In exports considerable increases occurred under wheat, 83,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,36,00,000 (plus 68,000 tons and Rs. 1,17,00,000), wool 2900 tons valued at Rs. 47,00,000 (plus 2100 tons and Rs. 43,00,000 and barley 24,000 tons valued at Rs. 31,00,000 (plus 8,000 tons and Rs. 35,00,000). Shipments of rapeseed showed a heavy fall at 6,000 tons valued at Rs. 16,00,000 (minus 7500 tons and Rs. 13,00,000).

AN INDIAN JOURNAL FROM BERLIN.

When the "Industrial Review for India" was published from Berlin by a group of patriotic Indians a little over one year ago, it was rightly welcomed in this country as a valuable addition to our periodical literature. The matter offered by the Review to its Indian readers was extremely varied and stimulating, and eminently fulfilled its avowed object of promoting India's industrial development and foreign trade relations. For several months, however, it had been obliged to suspend publication temporarily owing to the uncertain financial position in Germany. The last mail brings the latest issue of the Review which has reappeared under the lightly altered title of the "Industrial and Trade Review for India.". In its new form the Review has maintained its old standard. Indeed it now seems to be more useful to commercial men. The issue opens with a somewhat sharp article on "India and the Anglo-German Treaty", in the course of which it is pointed out that the restrictions that have been been placed upon the German trade with India both by the Treaty of Versailles and the new treaty are in no way beneficial to India and are calculated to result in British firms controlling the entire Indo-German trade. There is a very useful article on the drying of fruits and vegetables by means of a new machine patented in Germany. The article should be read all who are interested in setting up a useful and lucrative industry requiring moderate capital. Business men will especially welcome the table of freight and insurance rates from Germany to India as well as the list of sailings from Hamburg and Bremen to Indian, Persian and Far Eastern ports. The calendar of trade and industrial fairs to be held in the different countries of Europe, America and Asia is the most complete that have been seen in any journal. For those interested in cotton and wool there is an excellent article describing the movement in prices of these materials during the last few years. The possibilities of developing an indine industries are pointed out in an article on the value of Marine Plants. There one also a large number of interesting and varied notes on the industrialisation of Turkey, Japanese shipping, Swiss textile machinery, etc., and the Review closes with a number of trade enquiries which ought to afford our importers and exporters good opportunities of coming into touch with European houses.

The next issue of the Review is henceforth to appear as a fortnightly. The new subscription rates are 12 shillings for one year (24 numbers), and 7 shillings for six months (12 numbers). The Review is now issued from Berlin Charlottenburg, Reichsstrasse 104.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

The western depression remains feeble and is passing through Rajputana.

The weather has been dry except for a few light falls in Kashmir.

Forecast: A few falls of rain in Assam.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Assam 5th January, 1925:—Prospects of mustard and outturn of pulses, winter rice, sugarcane, cotton and tea are fair.

Bengal week ending the 31st December, 1924:—The week was practically rainless. Reaping and threshing of Winter paddy are in brisk progress. Field operations for summer rice continue. The prospects of standing crops are satisfactory.

United Provinces, North Eastern Circle, 3rd January 1925:—Prospects of wheat and gram are good and sugarcane poor. The crushing of sugarcane continues. Preparation of land for next cane crop continues.

Eastern Circle, Fyzabad week ending 18th December 1924:—Threshing of juar and urd is practically over. Irrigation of wheat is in progress. There was zero point twelve inches rain during the week. Winter rains are needed to improve the prospects of rabi.

Eastern Circle, Benares week ending 18th December:—Harvesting of kharif crop is almost completed. The outturn of kharif crops, bajra, juar, dhan etc. is satisfactory. Prices of the food grains are normal.

Western Circle, Aligarh 2nd January:—The weather remained generally cloudy. Standing crops are doing well. The crushing of canes is going on.

Rohilkhand Circle, Shahjahanpur, week ending 27th December:—Weather remained cloudy during the week with east winds. Preparation of would-be cane fields and making of gur continued. Mills have commenced working. Rabi crops are in good condition and are being irrigated.

Eastern Circle, Bellia week ending 18th December:—There was no material change in the weather except for some slight showers in the last week on Thursday with no effect on the crop. The cultivators are very busy in thresning of paddy and irrigation works. Besides this sugarcane crushing work is also commenced. The market rate is stationary except rice the rate of which is going high. There is no complaint of cattle disease.

Punjab 3rd January 1925:—The condition of weather continued dry.

News has reached the Lahore Police of a fatal motor accident which occurred on the Mall near Cantonment West Station on Saturday, in which a young British officer collided with a taxi and sustained severe injuries to his head which eventually proved fatal. It is stated that the taxi driver absconded after the accident, but has since been apprehended by the police.

GANDHI'S ACHIEVEMENT.

(BY SYED HOSSAIN.)

What Gandhi faces to-day in India can perhaps be best set forth against the background of what he tried to do and what he did in fact achieve. It has been widely recognized that Gandhi represents a phenomenon in Indian history and politics, but the elements that have gone to constitute that unprecedented manifestation have been but vaguely apprehended. In the same way, while Gandhi's personality has arrested the attention of the world, it may perhaps be said that the far-reaching, far-seeking and literally radical character of his programme has been less vividly realized. Yet it is precisely in the combination of his unique personality and his unprecedented programme that the secret of Mahatma Gandhi's power lies.

The situation that Mahatma Gandhi faces to-day is a two-fold one, for the simple reason that, from the first, he has been engaged in fact upon two battle-fronts. He was simultaneously occupied in giving battle to England—and India: to the strength of England and the weakness of India. It is important to grasp this dual aspect of his crusade in order to apprise the complexities of the situation which he is combatting to-day.

Mahatma Gandhi, of course, stands in a class by himself among the national leaders that India has produced, and this fact is true not merely by reason of his rare personality but also because the principles and programme of national endeavour that he put before his fellow-countrymen were quite unprecedented. Until Mahatma Gandhi's emergence upon the political scene of India no one had approached or tackled the problem of India's national deliverance in quite the same way. India, in the last half-century has produced a long succession of leaders possessed of superb ability and single-minded devotion; but neither the range nor depth of their vision, it would seem, was adequate. While in their several ways and in their respective spheres they rendered supreme services to the cause of Indian emancipation, they failed to visualize India in its national entirety and they therefore also failed to realize India as a spiritual entity. The use of the word failure here is, of course, a relative one; they can be regarded as having failed only by the measure and the standard embodied in Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHI'S GREATNESS.

What is the crux of the Indian problem? What is the secret of a handful of aliens having been able to control the national destinies of three millions of people whose fundamental culture was second to that of no other nation, including their task-masters? Most of Mahatma Gandhi's predecessors in Indian leadership had preoccupied themselves with the material might of England as the main factor of British domination; Mahatma Gandhi saw, and revealed, as in a flash, that it was in reality the moral weakness of India that spelled British domination. In other words, that it was India's co-operation which made imperialism possible. This co-operation was less a conscious process than the result of a deep spiritual emasculation. A long course of economic exploitation backed by militarist terrorism had weakened the physical fibre of the nation, and a scientific system of miseducation combined with ostensible legal control had fostered not only a deep-seated moral cowardice but habits of intellectual sophistry among the bulk of the so-called educated classes of India. Thus the national follies with which to confront the British which Indian leadership evolved, were unradical, insincere and doomed to futility.

The first thing that Mahatma Gandhi did was to attempt to lift the whole problem out of the morass of craven casuistry. He put the problem with unparalleled sincerity and lucidity not only upon a moral plane but also upon a logical plane. He told his fellow-countrymen that if they wanted the freedom of India, they would first have to learn to be Indians in every vibration of their national consciousness; and, in the second place, that if really wanted to secure their deliverance from British rule it was not enough—or rather not good enough—alternately to indulge in hymns of hate and play politics. Politics indeed was a game at which the British were pastmasters and could outplay all comers; but the Indian politicians had under subtle encouragement developed quite a *penchant* for it in the course of 40 odd years, and in their amateurish zeal fondly imagined they could get the better of the British in a trial of political wits. When accordingly Mahatma Gandhi in effect called upon them to drop politics and get down to business they were as reluctant to part with it as any child to part from its favourite toy. This was true only of the politicians. *The masses responded whole-heartedly and enthusiastically to the Mahatma's gospel. . . . The national reaction as a whole indeed was so overwhelming that even the politicians deemed it expedient to fall into line, although they did so with mental reservations.*

. . . It is in this circumstance that the explanation lies of what may be described as the revolt of the professional politicians against Mahatma Gandhi in India to-day. The rise of the Swaraj Party means a return to the toys. The children will not be denied. Which, of course, is not necessarily to say that they may not achieve a measure of usefulness. In any struggle between nationalism and imperialism many currents go ultimately to form the broad stream of victory. The movement is frankly based upon the pattern of Parnellian obstructionism, and by the same token it is as the poles apart from the revolutionary technique of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE PROBLEM OF UNITY.

Mahatma Gandhi had postulated the freedom of India upon the unity of India. The unity of India, in concrete terms, meant, as he pointed out, real solidarity between the two great communities of India, Hindus and Moslems. The existence of communal self-consciousness among them has been the weakest spot in the national armour of India. Although modern Indian culture and literature have been the joint product of Hindu-Moslem endeavour, dividing historical memories have persisted. Left to its normal proportions this communal self-consciousness would have been no bar to national evolution and progress, but unfortunately *divide et impera* was the inevitable maxim of British rule in India, and the two communities have been systematically played off one against the other and, on the whole, with disastrous success. Since the so-called mutiny of 1857, Hindu-Moslem unity in the political domain has been, at the best, passive and intermittent. Of all the Indian leaders, Hindu and Moslem alike, it was Mahatma Gandhi alone who was able to achieve the miracle of securing an all-India following composed of Hindus and Mahomedans alike, and transcending all provincial, communal and sectarian alignments. Since the day of the Emperor Akbar no such phase of marvellous fraternal and creative co-operation between the Hindus and Moslems of India had been witnessed as in the period 1919-1923, when Gandhi really was the "uncrowned king" of India—of Hindus and Moslems alike.

But it was, perhaps, too much to expect that those halcyon days of national fraternization would endure. The most sinister and subtle forces and agencies, both indigenous and foreign, were set to work to disrupt the real unity—inasmuch as it was based upon a change of heart rather than upon platform protestations—which Gandhi had achieved. The measure of the internal havoc that has been wrought since may be judged from the fact Gandhi to-day is bending himself primarily to the restoration of the broken "entente cordiale" between Hindus and Mahomedans, rather than the active enforcement of his offensive against British rule and exploitation.

Judging by Hindu-Moslem dissensions and the Swarajist revolt it may be supposed that Gandhi has been frustrated both in his postulate of Indian unity and his principle of non-violent non-co-operation. But such a view would be superficial. The Indian problem still rests fundamentally upon the secure moral foundation upon which Mahatma Gandhi put it. There is no escape from the principle which he has enunciated, either for the Indian nation or the British Government. Gandhi is very far from being an extinct volcano. For a generation and more the impulse he has communicated to national idealism and national endeavour will continue to bear fruit. And to-day he is still in the thick of the fight—a figure all the more splendid as he seeks to retrieve the self-betrayal of an important section of his fellow-countrymen. Indeed, there are already evidences that he is coming back to his own, stronger, more resilient and more inspiring. As I pen these words, the news comes from India that Mahatma Gandhi has been elected president of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. Which means that the heart of India is sound.—("World To-morrow").

SIR VICTOR SASSOON.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The "Englishman" in its issue of to-day under the heading "An apology to Sir Victor Sassoon" writes:—

"In the issue of the "Englishman" dated September 17, 1924, there appeared a contribution from our then Poona racing correspondent headed 'inconsistent form of Mr. Eve's horses in which reference was made to the running of horses owned by Sir Victor Sassoon (then Captain E. V. Sassoon) under the name of Mr. Eve. It was never our intention to impute improper motives or actions to Sir Victor Sassoon and we greatly regret that we inadvertently permitted the publication of an article which bore such suggestion. We, therefore, beg to tender to Sir Victor our unqualified apology for the publication and our regrets for the pain and annoyance which its appearance must have caused him. We also wish to withdraw an article appearing in our issue of August 30, 1924, commenting on the running of some of Sir Victor's horses in a manner which might be construed as casting unwarranted reflections on the racing manager, trainers and jockeys employed by Sir Victor Sassoon."

EGYPT AND SINGAPORE.

DR. ADDISON ON "SWELLED HEADED IMPERIALISM."

"Nothing that the Kaiser did, nothing that Mussolini did, is comparable to the action of the present British Government in Egypt," said Dr. C. Addison, at a demonstration of the London Labour Party, at Collins' Music Hall, Islington, in mail week.

Dr. Addison recalled the treaty which "recognises" Egypt as a sovereign and independent country.

"But," he asked, "would you think London the capital of a sovereign and independent country if its streets were garrisoned by foreign troops"

It was one thing to demand reparations from Egypt, but it was quite another thing to use one crime as the excuse for the perpetration of another.

Dealing with the Singapore project, Dr. Addison described it as "swelled-headed Imperialism."

"You will have to pay for it," he added, "by the starvation of your home services."

EAST AND WEST.

SINGAPORE AGAIN.

SPANISH AND FRENCH ON THE RIFF.

MONTAGU AND HORNIMAN.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

The Moderate (or Amsterdam) International Federation of Trades Union, as distinguished from the red (or Moscow) brand, laments the arbitrary treatment of the Roumanian police in confiscating its issue of "anti-war postcards." It is difficult to understand the surprise of the I.F.T.U. In order to wreck its antagonism on the Russian internationals it has consistently supported every reactionary Government in Europe, and now it is finding out (what it has known all along) that reaction spells autocracy and dictature, which the I.F.T.U. previously denounced as monopolies of Russia.

MORE "PROVOCATIVES."

The resolution of the Tory Government to proceed with the Singapore Base arouses all the old objections, not only by Japanese but by Pacifist and Disarmament bodies, to this provocative establishment. The Australian Trade Union Movement is rousing Australia to a peace propaganda as "it is believed by many that the next war will arise out of the Pacific problem. As United States Labour is also interested in Pacific Problems, as well as in the potential evasion by England of the Washington Agreement on reduction of armaments, a Pan-Pacific Labour Congress is contemplated, with power to raise the question of peace and war in the Pacific.

THE SPANIARDS IN N. AFRICA.

The reading public is sufficiently used to "the Communist peril," "the peril of trade unionism," "the Egyptian peril," to perhaps fail to realise the "Peril to the Tangier Zone." By the way, I notice that Tangier is being properly dished up as a subject of military agitation, for it is now called by the Scribblers 'The Tangier Enclave." We shall be soon hearing of the "hinterland" no doubt, but we shall fortunately be spared the "bridge-heads." I cannot say we shall be free of "corridors." The League of Documentation would be quite at home in this atmosphere.

And why is Tangier's neutrality likely to become a "delicate matter" at any moment, according to the journalistic dogs of war, or war-hounds? Because the Kabails (or tribes) of Anjera, in the coast district of the Spaniard's alleged Zone, have struck a blow for their country, the "Republic of the Riff, North Africa."

The abandonment of Sheshuan by 10,000 Spanish troops, via Dar Akoba to Tetuan (about 30 miles) was—it was believed—with the purpose of making a stand at Tetuan. This position, however, is now endangered by the 'rising' of the Anjera 'rebels' (patriots.) Centa is now the provisioning port for Tetuan, steamers from Gibraltar having ceased calling at Martin, the port for Tetuan at the mouth of the Wad-Martin (called Rio Martin by the Spaniards.)

The Anjera rising endangers the railway line, Centa-Tetuan. There has been some doubt cast on the who'e report, from the rising of the Anjeraz Kabails to their capture of "Alcazar Sequer" (on the Strait; not to be confounded with the Alcazar in the South-west just over the Wad-Lekous, and in "French" Protected Territory.) With or without the capture of the Coast town, this 'rising' certainly has occurred. Whether however, it is exaggerated by France in order to hurry up the French claim to intervene one cannot say. The manifestly artificial appeal to British Tangerine interests (which French persistence and British ignorance have reduced to zero) lends some probability to French inspiration.

FRENCH ASSUMPTIONS.

The French 'claims' or 'rights' are again trotted out, while all the time everyone in England knows that the French rights in Morocco are as valid or invalid as the English 'rights' in Egypt. That is, they are the expression of force and fraud. Recent reports have insisted on "a feeling that perhaps, merely for self-protection in *her own* Zone, France might be forced into military operations beyond her *frontier*." The old bogus formulae have been repeated *ad nauseam*:—"The French position in Morocco was, so far as Great Britain was concerned, settled by a treaty of 1904." "In 1912 the French established o Protectorate over Morocco by force, by force exacted from a puppet nominee a Franco-Moorish Treaty, and in the same year gave away a certain part of the country to Spain."

The retort to all these allegations of right is that they are morally invalid because they do not depend upon any consultation with the population. Secondly, that treaties with a nominated and nominal ruler are not treaties at all but unilateral declarations. Thirdly, that France could not give to Spain what did not belong to France to give, and that therefore France could impose no binding conditions on the "concession." Fourthly,—that even if a sovereign and independent ruler of Morocco should have (why should he?) commissioned France to ru'e the Riff Coast and Mountains, or to give the control away to some other foreign power (which is absurd) the Sultan of Morocco had not for centuries exercised control over the Riff, and could not delegate or transfer, grant or concede to others, any sovereignty in the Riff. The Riff has been for centuries an independent country. In modern form, it had been declared a Republic. Neither Spain, has any right in the "Spanish Zone" nor has France. That she may attempt to exercise power there, either with or without the fiction of Sultanic authority, is possible. She has virtually exercised, by diverse means, such a power—in effect a dominating power—over the International Zone, where a so-called condominium has existed, and a so-called Assembly more or less exists.

FRANCE'S MODERATION.

Now, France is seeking to allay natural perturbation in Europe, and even in America (which is by a rider of the Peace Treaties, assumed to be interested in Morocco), by a declaration that it does not contemplate violent steps. While still harping on its own self-imposed "conditions" of own-draft agreement of 1912, that France would assume maintenance of order (!) and protecting foreigners in the Spanish Zone if Spain could not lick the Riffians, it proceeds to soft-soap the alarmed. "As long as Abdel Krim *respects foreign rights* and *does not disobey the Sultan*, no question of French intervention will arise..... ...There is no question of any military expedition." So the conditions are clear. If France is not to march in and swallow the Riff, and to share out the mitterals with disappointed gangs of European adventurers, the independent republic of the Riff must itself yield up its mineral resources and 'obey' a Sultan it has always repudiated.

THE GALLIC "PERIL."

It is certain that, if Abdel Krim were to agree to such an ultimatum, as the Irish Peace Envoys yielded to Lloyd George the independent people of the country would repudiate it and go on fighting as the Irish Republicans did. The independence of the Riff is, to a Frenchman, "disorder, danger, chaos and anarchy." The *Temps* says that because of France's interest in Northern Africa, she cannot 'disinterest herself in a state of things which.....creates a veritable danger." That is to say,—France owns Africa from Senegal to Tripoli. Therefore the tiny patch of the Riff cannot be a muslim State. And even the smaller patch of Tangier must be filched and perverted from a nominally international to a practically French domination. Britain has allowed its influence to be so destroyed that it now indulges in placating conversations with the masters of North Africa, and has ever been heard to "discuss the question of Gibraltar." This is all "International Concord and Safety." But any criticism of aggression and imperialism, uttered by the low-born and unofficial classes, is heralded as "Communist Peril" or "The Red Danger."

BARGAINS AND DISCLAIMERS.

We cannot find the heart to blame Signor (late Duce) Mussolini for wanting to have a voice in the alleged international counsels regarding Tangier. But look at the criminal pact proposed. "It now seems that *in return for other assistance chiefly diplomatic*, France is willing to allow Italy to participate in future in conferences on the fate of Tangier." Not a bad thing to dilute French domination of the economic life and ownership of landed property in the Zone; but just glance at the sinful terms. "Assistance, chiefly diplomatic," in strangling the Riff? Of course there are always a few honest men ready to protest, in every land. Monsieur Gonvain of the *Journal des Debats* is not a voice to be ignored. He has all along offered any suggestion of a French occupation of the Riff. He now says that, even if Spain prove unable to hold her 'Zone', military action by France beyond consolidating her present defined frontier will be barren and ruinous.

DISCLAIMERS AND "LATE NEWS."

Such protests are not lost on M. Herriot, who has hastened to declare that no serious situation exists, so far. At the same time Spain reports that the coast town of Alcazar-Sequer (on the Straits) has been recaptured by Spain, and that the road to Centa is safe. Tetuan, therefore, may not fall—yet.

As to Tangier, the 'danger' to that town and Zone, already practically in the pocket of France, was always an unadulterated myth. The intention of the fable was to to cause the international patrons of the zone, whom France allows to indulge in the Simulacrum of a control, to excuse France in case she took extreme measures. And she has by no means abandoned the resolution to adopt such measures, some time, and under the most favourable circumstances for a plausible intervention.

WHAT MONTAGU DID.

The late Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu came in, dead, for honours he would never have received while living. The people who thought it the decent thing to hand out the usual eulogium included several Indians who, one would have thought, should have adopted a policy of silence. We had all heard of the sufferings Mr. Montagu had been forced to endure simply because he was a Jew. The greater fact, however, is that he was as much a tyrant and friend of tyrants as the worst of his petty enemies.

When Mr. B. G. Horniman was forcibly, arbitrarily and cruelly kidnapped from India in 1919, Mr. Montagu, who was then Secretary of State for India, made a venomous *ex parte* attack on him in the House of Commons. Mr. Horniman, on his arrival in England, read of this attack and challenged this "friend of constitutional liberty" to justify his allegations or submit to an enquiry. Mr. Montagu had the effrontery to promise a "considered reply" and then to withdraw the promise. He further said he was prepared to justify his statements in the House; but, of course, he never attempted the impossible task. All his allegations against the "Perpetual Exile of India" were either half-falsehoods or absolute whole-wool misrepresentations.

THE MONTAGU ALLEGATIONS.

The half-untruth was that Mr. Horniman "opened his columns to an accusation that British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi." The half of the truth, which the Indian Secretary concealed, was that the Government's denial was promptly published in 'The Chronicle.' The journal's own correspondent also withdrew his statement, and only the action of the censor in stopping the telegram prevented its publication.

The two whole-wool fabrications were (a) That Mr. Horniman used "The Chronicle" in the middle of riots resulting in loss of life, to spread and fan the flame; (b) That "The Chronicle" was distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination. Not only Mr. Horniman, but the Directors of the journal, emphatically denied both allegations. Mr. Montagu stated that the deportation was necessary, and a trial impracticable, because riots were occurring. The character of the man is seen by the fact that the arrest and removal occurred when there were no riots, neither in Bombay nor in any other part of India.

THE UNDYING PROTEST.

Large audiences have gathered in various centres recently, to listen to my address on the treatment and the grievances of Mr. Horniman. I had a particular fine audience at Reading under the auspices of the Labour Party. My very sympathetic Chairman was Mr. Alderman J. Rabson, a man of very high intelligence and of broad human principles. In Mr. Lockwood, the capable Secretary, I found a strong supporter. There was an intelligent discussion, most friendly to India and to Indian aspirations.

Another very encouraging meeting was convened by the "Young People's" section of the Labour Party in Streatham. It passed a strong resolution of condemnation on the 'Perpetual Banishment' of Mr. Horniman. It called on the Government here to grant him his passport without conditions,—or otherwise to bring the man to trial in one country or the other.

Various similar meetings are projected by other Labour Party organisations.

ADMISSION TO SANDHURST.

REVISED SYLLABUS FOR INDIANS.

The syllabus of the qualifying examination for admission of Indian students to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst has been revised by the Army Department. From the obligatory group of subjects Indian History and General Geography has been replaced by British Imperial History and General Geography. A paper on General Knowledge is also added to the group. On the other hand, in the optional group British Imperial History Arabic and Sanskrit have been dropped and in their stead Pushtu has been substituted. Thus the revised syllabus runs as follows:—

Class I.—Obligatory.—(1) English and General Knowledge; (2) British Imperial History and General Geography; (3) Elementary Mathematics.

Class II.—Optional.—(4) Physics and Chemistry or General Science; (5) Intermediate Mathematics; (6) Urdu; (7) Modern Persian; (8) Pushtu.

The maximum number of marks allotted to each paper have also been revised in the syllabus.

SOVIET V. AMERICA.

SHARP WARNING OVER AN INVASION

The following official communique, was issued in Moscow in mail week:—

"The local Soviet authorities have discovered accidentally that magnetic observations were taken on Tchukotsk Peninsula, Emma Bay, Cape Pusino, by parties from an American cruiser in 1920 and subsequent years. A brass plate was affixed to the rock with an inscription containing threats against Soviet citizens in the event of the plate being disturbed.

"Regarding this as a gross violation of the sovereignty of the Soviet Republics, M. Tchnitcherin has addressed to the United States Government a strong protest against the lawless acts of American officials, who, he declares, are obviously unable to distinguish where their own State ends and the territory of another sovereign country begins.

"In conclusion," M. Tchitcherin says, "I am obliged to give notification that such a violation of the legitimate rights of the U. S. S. R. will, if repeated, be sternly repressed by the Soviet Government."

S. AFRICA WANTS NO "HONOURS."

DECISION OF GENERAL HERTZOG'S CABINET.

The South African Government has declined to recommend any names for New Year honours. These means that no honours will be granted, says the "Daily Herald".

The "Exchange" states that with the exception of Civil servants who render big services to the State, the Government is opposed to the principle of honours.

It is stated that in arriving at the decision the Government refused several applications of prominent Nationalist commercial men, who offered to contribute handsomely to the party funds if their names were included in the King's list of titles.

The South African Government, headed by General Hertzog, is a Nationalist-Labour coalition.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

OBDURATE GONDAL.

BHAVNAGAR BUSY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi, Secretary of the Kathiawad Prajamandal, had wired to the Diwan of Gondal asking for a fixed date on which the Thakore Saheb would receive the Deputation from Bombay who desired to restore the former happy relations between the ruler of Gondal and the people of Dhorajee. The Diwan in his reply maintained that he did not know that the relations of the people of Dhorajee with the State were in any respect strained. He said there were only few agitators from Dhorajee who spread falsehoods abroad about the doings of Gondal and that it was no use seeing a deputation of people from outside who could hardly relieve the situation. The Secretary, Prajamandal, replied regretting the refusal, and insisted that the Deputation would ease the tension in so far as they were all Kathiawadis interested in the existence of happy relations among all who belonged to the land of their birth. The request for revising the decision about seeing the Deputation by the Thakore Saheb has not been complied with. Thus curtly and arrogantly the authorities of Gondal lost a splendid opportunity of reconciliation with their people. A Deputation of leading Kathiawadis from Bombay ought to have been better treated by the enlightened Prince of Gondal for the simple reason that they resided outside the geographical limits of their province, carried on trade and commerce on a huge scale, amassed fortunes through a spirit of perseverance and adventure, and raised the name of their province in the eyes of the world. The advisers of H. H. the Thakore Saheb have done him an ill-turn in thus breaking down all hopes of peace and amity. It is poor consolation for the Diwan to say that he did not know anything about the acerbity of relations of the people of Dhorajee with the State, while the whole press in India is resounding with a denunciation of the arbitrary acts of the authorities of Gondal and while every resident of Gondal that one meets with confirms the truth of most of the allegations of oppression that are made against the State. One wishes there was a statesman as Diwan of the State to guide the policy of the State during these troublous times.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

All arrangements for the holding of the Kathiawad Political Conference are now nearing completion. People throughout the province have rejoiced at the wise decision of Sir Prabhashanker to allow the session to be held in Bhavnagar. The change of venue from Songad to Bhavnagar having been approved by the Reception Committee was at once announced to the public, and a number of letters congratulating the Bhavnagar Council and the Secretaries of the Conference for the amicable settlement of the vexed qustions are pouring into the Conference office. A big pandal is being erected in the spacious Victor Square and covered all over with pure Khaddar. It will provide space for about fifteen thousand people. The only decorations to be made in the pandal are to be those of sacred leaves and flowers, beautiful mottos culled out from Gandhiji's writings and photos of the national leaders. A volunteer force of two hundred is being organised under the able direction of Mr. Swami Rao, soul of the Gymnastic Movement in Bhavnagar. The fourth Humanitarian Conference is also to be held during the days of the Political Conference—8th and 9th of January—under the presidentship of Mr. Girjashanker B. Trivedi. A Conference of the students of all National Schools in Kathiawar is also arranged for the 10th when it is expected Mahatma Gandhiji will give advice to the rising young men of the province. Mr. Vallabhdas Parekh and Mr. Balvantray G. Mehta have jointly issued an invitation to all lovers of social reform movement in Kathiawar to make use of this occasion for the furtherance of this much-neglected though vital movement of progress and meet in an informal gathering in the Conference pandal to discuss the situation about social reform in Kathiawar and fix if possible a programme of immediate work in that direction. Bhavnagar has become very active on account of these forthcoming functions. The local Praja Mandal has decided to present an address to the Mahatma, especially because of the humiliating surrender made by the semi-officialised Municipality in cancelling its own unanimous resolution to present an address on the flimsy ground that the Mahatma wished he were relieved of that honour. The wonder of wonders is that as usual in the public life of this city the Nagarseth, an elected member who voted for the overthrow of the unanimous resolution of the Municipality, in all probability will lead the way in this and present the address on behalf of the City of Bhavnagar. One would have thought this dignitary to be the last person fitted for this post of signal honour as a spokesman of the city, but this incident is one of a chain of paradoxes that presents itself to the thinking mind of an onlooker in the public life of Bhavnagar.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Conference of the Presidents of the Legislatures in India opens to-day. The proceedings are not open to the press. The object of Conference is supposed to be evolving a common procedure for the whole of India." But, it is reported, efforts are being made by the Speakers to strengthen their position and secure more privileges. One of the privileges sought is legal recognition of the claim of President to be above public criticism like the President of the House of Commons.

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MAHARASHTRA AND BELGAUM.

SWARAJIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

A large meeting was held on the 2nd of January in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. N.C. Kelkar to deliver the message of the Belgaum Congress. Speeches were delivered by leaders who had just returned from the Congress.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. was the first to address the meeting. He said:—"The Calcutta Pact is based on the principle of 'give and take.' There is no doubt that the field of the Congress has been narrowed as a result of the acceptance of the spinning franchise. The point raised by Swami Govindanand in the Congress as to the position of the third party in the Congress not concerned with the acceptance or rejection of the Pact was worth considering. The franchise has taken away the right of becoming Congress-members from those who do not believe in Khadi and Charkha. Why the Swarajya Party consented to the franchise has a previous history. Till now that Party was being condemned. Even at Ahmedabad Mahatma Gandhi said that even if the Swarajists left the Congress like the Moderates there was no matter. Pt. Nehru and other Swarajists then got away from the A.I.C.C. meeting and warned Mahatma Gandhi they would capture the Congress at Belgaum. But Mahatma Gandhi thought better and the result is the Pact. As a matter of fact, the franchise, if at all it is to be changed thus, the right to vote must be given to all those who labour in any way for the uplift of the country and not only to those who spin."

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

The second speaker was Mr. D. V. Gokhale. If the former speech was analytical, this was rhetorical. In the course of his speech he said: "We must judge the results of the Congress-work by what we achieve and how we affect the bureaucracy. In the tornado that swept over the land in the last 3 or 4 years, many good institutions have been blown away, many able and thoughful leaders have been thrown aside. At Belgaum we returned as it were to our former position. For long the Congress was a deliberative body. Lokmanya Tilak struck the golden mean between thought and action and to-day, thought has scared itself away from the Congress and action has become mere sound and fury signifying nothing. Even No-Changers are proclaiming that Mahatma Gandhi has built a Taj Mahal on his N.C. O. Till the Ahmedabad A.I.C.C. Mahatmaji rode the high horse and did not care a pie if all left the Congress. But soon he changed his mind. And the Swarajists agreed to the new franchise only as a compromise. Politically the spinning franchise is futile. But as soon as Mahatmaji is convinced as to the impracticability of his proposal he will take it back. He began his N.C.O. but Government was unperturbed, because nothing pricked even the trailing skirts of Government. And they raised him into a Christ. Similarly his non-violence became the golden key into their hands and George Lloyd and Lord Reading used it even. Excepting the Pact, the Congress was entirely disappointing. No question that touched the heart of the nation was handled by it. It was shown that until we go back to Amritsar and begin *de novo* there is no remedy. Congress to be powerful must be strengthened from all sides and by all forces. This year the dominance of the Mussalmans was a little lessened, but Dr. Kitchlew, President of the Khilafat Conference openly declared that the Lucknow Pact should be burnt."

Messrs. Baburao Phule and Surve, M.L.C. also spoke for a few minutes on the Belgaum Congress and then the President Mr. Kelkar wound up the proceedings.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

"Twelve years ago when Mahatmaji started Satyagraha in South Africa the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" offices gave a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a help to him. Then one leader of No-Cchangers strongly protested against the donation. Mentality turns up side down and the same No-Changers are now condemning Mahatma Gandhi for his alliance with the Swarajya Party. Mahatma Gandhi possesses in an eminent degree the quality of gentlemanliness and sportsmanship which is necessary in every great leader. He can never utter a word that would harm his opponent. Das and Nehru too are of the same type. Mr. G. B. Deshpande also told me that the two years' chapter was closed. The Swarajists effected a Pact with Gandhiji but all-Changers are not Gandhis and hence I requested him to direct his appeal and advice to that side also. No-Changers must ponder over the speech of Gandhiji. It is our shield. We must have responsive co-operation even in maintaining the Pact. I believe that we would come out successful through the Pact. At Calcutta we consented to the Pact for the Ordinance and we stand by it. We are not opposed to Khadi at all, but we condemn exaggeration of Khadi. Henceforth we should avoid the terms 'change' and 'no-change' and use 'Congress-men' to denote us all."

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

NEED OF CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.

The first South Indian Conference was held on Sunday in the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel. Mr. K. S. Aiyer J. P. presided. There was a large number of South Indian residents of Bombay, prominent among them being Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Mr. Mantreshwar Sharma, Mr. Rangaswami and Mr. Ramchandra Aiyer.

MR. NATRAJAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. Natrajan, President of the Reception Committee, extended a cordial welcome to all those present. He referred to the rapid increase of the South Indian population in Bombay which had now reached a total of over 15,000 people. A considerable number of these were educated and he predicted that with the growth of the population, a large portion of them was found to be settled in the city. The problem that had arisen now was how to make arrangements for the assimilation of the South Indian population in Bombay. The position was becoming more and more intense in several ways, particularly in regard to conditions of living. There were no educational institutions for about 3,000 children of the community who were of school-going age. It was high time that they felt the need of providing adequate educational facilities for these children and ensuring means of sanitary and healthy living and other social amenities. He did not think that there was any need for political association or that the community should represent any political interest. He adhered to that opinion and was sure there was no intention on the part of the conference to meddle in political matters. He strongly felt that there was great scope and need for a social and educational movement to conserve the interests of the South Indian population in Bombay. He could not find in the whole of India another place like Bombay where there was the same disposition to give a fair field to any one who had some talent or capacity in him.

The President in the course of his address said that the object of the Conference should be introspection and not self praise and mutual admiration. They had to find out their defects and devise means to remedy them. Though they had tried on numerous occasions in the past to promote clubs and associations, they had not quite succeeded. Now that the South Indian population in Bombay was increasing, a central organisation of the community was becoming more and more essential. They had to build their schemes on past experiences, avoiding pitfalls they had met in the past. It seemed to him impossible for so many of them to get on without help. The chief points they had to consider were to promote a scheme for a South Indian Housing Society and see if they could get a sufficiently large number of shares taken by the members to locate a central building in Dadar-Matunga extension. Another and more important necessity was to establish a sanitorium at Nasik. To carry out these requirements they badly wanted a central organisation. He concluded with an exhortation saying that it was possible to progress if they sank their differences and worked in co-operation and were willing to make some sacrifice in the interests of the community.

The conference then passed in silence a resolution recording its deep sense of loss at the death of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore. Dr. S. Subramani Iyer and Mr. C. P. V. Shivam.

A CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

Mr. V. Subramoney Iyer moved the following resolution:—"This conference hereby resolves to form in Bombay a Central South Indian Organisation for the purposes of inaugurating effective and substantial measures conducive to the betterment of the community".

Mr. Pothen Joseph in seconding the resolution said that the proposition did not require any lengthy elaboration. It was obvious that it called for unanimous acceptance. Throughout India their community was noted for its ability in all walks of life. Even if there was a risk of failure of the proposed organisation they ought to show their earnestness by making a beginning.

Mr. P. P. Iyer moved an amendment suggesting that the conference should adjourn further discussion on the resolution and proceed to elect a representative committee to consider the draft resolutions and such other subjects as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. M. S. M. Sarma seconded the amendment.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost by a very large majority, only 37 voting for it.

The original proposition was then carried.

A COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. K. Subbiah then moved:—"That with a view to secure the object mentioned in the preceding resolution, this conference appoints a committee with power to add to their number and authorises them to do everything calculated to achieve the object." Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the conference, Mr. Subbiah appealed for unity and said that they should not quarrel among themselves.

Mr. P. P. Iyer moved another amendment suggesting that instead of the proposed committee being authorised to do everything calculated to achieve the object in view, it should be asked to prepare a scheme within three months and present it to the conference for discussion and approval and that in the meantime the conference should stand adjourned.

The mover of the original resolution accepted the amendment and the modified resolution was then carried unanimously.

ANDHRA NEWS.

THE UNIVERSITY AGAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 2.

The Andhra University is again the burning topic of the day. People are expecting that the Andhra University would materialise very soon. The Hon. Mr. A. P. Patro, Minister for Education in Madras, inspected Wattair and Rajahmundry a few days ago to understand the relative claims and advantages of both the places for the location of the University. On the occasion of Mr. Patro's arrival at this place on the 30th December last, a deputation of local gentlemen, headed by Sjt. N. Subbarao Pantulu, the G. O. M. of Andhra waited on the Minister and submitted a memorial to him, urging the claims of Rajahmundry for the location of the University. The Minister refused to commit himself in any way, and said that he would leave the question of location to be determined by Andhra Public opinion. He also observed that as a token of earnestness on the part of the people for the University, funds should be raised locally.

Sjt. K. Vykuntarao, B.A., Secretary of the Theistic Society of Madras, delivered an interesting lecture last evening in the local Hindu Samaj Hall on 'Rabindranath and some Life problems.'

Referring to Dr. Tagore's interpretation of life, he said that life was a ceaseless renewal, that it should not be judged by its utility, and that living was its own end. The lecturer added that salvation, according to the Poet, was the living of life, which was the same as the Hindu idea of desirelessness.

Speaking about Dr. Tagore's conception of education, he said, that the development of the child's personality was the main factor, and condemned the popular idea that education was to correct man who is necessarily immoral. According to Tagore, he said, habit is tying the child to a system of routine, and the child is as it were, 'cribbed, crabbed and confined.' The Poet's message, the speaker added with great earnestness, is rebellion against the beaten track of habit, that the best of the world has been built up by its outcastes, by those that were stoned and persecuted, rather than by men that won and succeeded in the world.

IDEALISM IN POLITICS.

MR. MACDONALD ON ITS VALUE.

"A great many people seem to think politics is the last place in which you can find any ideals at all," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking on Dec. 11 on "Ideals in Politics," at the Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, W.

"This week already," continued Mr. Mac Donald, "in the House of Commons one Member of great importance, who was trying to claim some idealism in a speech that he was delivering, found it was a most awkward disaster when a simple handbill was exhibited which showed that there was not so much idealism in the process which was being described as my friend the speaker imagined.

"One of our women candidates," he proceeded, "told me lately that she would never muster up sufficient moral courage to go through the mud which she had to go through at the last election. Those of us who have gone through it all and have described it in somewhat ugly and aggressive language still have got enough experience of the other kind to believe that the people of England will respond to idealism in public life, and we hold fast to our ideals." (Loud cheers.)

He expressed the view, emphatically, that no party ought ever to rely upon a programme alone, which was only a list of measures to be put before the country, to which the party was pledged, and which it saw it would do its best to carry out.

"You want far more than a programme," declared Mr. MacDonald. "You want something in the nature of a gospel. This is not a mere expression of any considered sentimentality; it is a hard, practical conclusion from observation and experience.

He was amazed at the attacks of people who called Socialism "that terrible bogy." What was Socialism? he asked. "It is an idea relating to the organisation of individuals and of corporate man in the whole community," he replied. Socialism said that the present state of society could not last if man was ever to develop into a fairly rational animal.

The aim of Socialism was to do away with classes. Its ideal was to bring society beyond the class stage.

"I never preached class war in my life," said Mr. MacDonald. "and I don't think there is any likelihood I ever will, in spite of many temptations—(laughter)—offered to me, I would say, not by my friends, but by my foes."—"Daily Herald."

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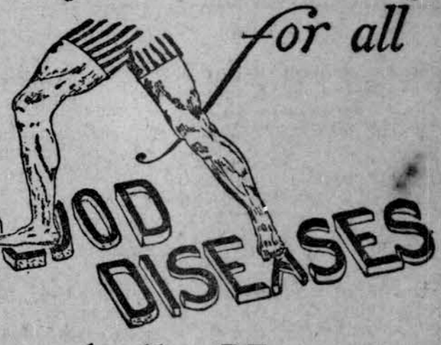

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mudowa Street, Fort, Bombay.